PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7444.—Vol. XLIX. *FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1889.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE.
(Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY, at 1.30 and 7.30, THE BABES IN THE WOOD. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Herbert Campbell, C. Lauri, jun., Stevens, Leno, Griffiths Bros., Andrews, Inch, Pleon. Henderson, Stanley, Dezano, and Harry Payne; Mesdames Florence Dysart, Maggie Duggan, Mayer, ÆNEA, Grey, Charteris, Deering, and Harriet Vernon. Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. Haddon Chambers, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER AND CO. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW (Saturday), and following Saturday, at 2.30.
SPECIAL MATINEE of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, WEDNESDAY NEXT, January 30, at 2.30. Seats may now be booked.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
MACBETH, TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. Overture 7.40. Macbeth, Mr. Hermann Vezin; Lady Macbeth, Miss Ellen Terry. Messrs. Alexander, Wenman, Tyars, Webster, Howe, Haviland, Harvey, Johnson, Raynor, Outram, Lacy, Archer, &c.; Misses Marriott, Seaman, Desborough, Coleridge, Ivor, &c. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages 11.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM, Messrs. H. Standing, G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, &c.; Miss MARY MOORE and Mrs. BERNARD-BEERE. Preceded by at 8.10, A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—MATINEE of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
THE DON. Mr. J. L. TOOLE. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Merivale's successful Comedy, in Three Acts, THE DON. 250th Time. EVERY SATURDAY at 2.

SAVOY THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE SILVER FALLS. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Royce Carleton, Eardley Turner, J. Carne, W. Erskine, James East, H. Russell; Mesdames Millward, O. Nethersole, G. Esmond, A. Dairolles, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, Farce. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.0.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. Thomas Thorne, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, THAT DOCTOR CUPID. At 7.50, THE POET. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. Cyril Maude, Frank Gillmore, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Pagden, J. Wheatman, and Fred Thorne; Misses Fanny Robertson, Dolores Drummond, Annie Irish, Marion Lea, Maunder, and Winifred Emery, &c. Doors open, 7.30. Box-office open, 10 to 6.30. MATINEE of THAT DOCTOR CUPID TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7.30, FIRST MATE. At 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Violet Cameron, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. E. Haslem, and Mr. George Stone.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Edward Terry.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER, by A. W. Pinero. 314th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. Richard Mansfield.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Miss KATE VAUGHAN (specially engaged) as Miss HARDCASTLE. Mr. LIONEL BROUGH as TONY LUMPKIN. Followed by the Monologue, HOW IT HAPPENED, in which Miss Vaughan will dance.
Mr. Mansfield is ordered by his physician to cease work for a time. Upon his return to this theatre SHAKESPEARE'S Tragedy, RICHARD III., will be played.

OPERA COMIQUE THEATRE, Strand.
(Lessee, F. J. Harris. Under the management of Mrs. Oscar Beringer.)
EVERY EVENING at 8.30, TARES, a Play in Three Acts, by Mrs. Oscar Beringer. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Messrs. C. W. Somerset, G. Canninge, E. Hendrie, W. Guise, and J. G. Grahame; Miss Kate Rorke, Misses Mary Collette, Marie Hudspeth, Gracie Murielle, Mrs. Edmund Phelps, and Miss Gertrude Kingston. Preceded by, at 7.45, COOL AS A CUCUMBER. Mr. Charles Collette, &c.—Business Manager, Henry Ball.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by Sydney Grundy, and entitled MAMMA. 111th Performance. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,051. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES. Special prices:—Stalls: Adults, 7s. 6d.; Children, 5s. Dress circle: Children and Adults, 5s. Pit: Adults, 2s. 6d.; children, 1s. 6d. The performances of LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES will be DISCONTINUED after February 2.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, PAUL JONES. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Kate Cutler, St. Cyr, Jeanie Mills, and Miss Wadman; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Henry Ashley, Templer Saxe, Albert James, George Preston, and Frank Wyatt. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, DOROTHY. 856th Performance. Mesdames Effie Chapuy, Florence Perry, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. At 7.30, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2, NADGY. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded at 7.30 by QUITS. Doors open at 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock. Telephone 3,241. MORNING PERFORMANCES, doors open 1.30. Children half price to Matinees.—R. D'Albertson, Acting Manager.

"QUITE TOO AWFULLY GOOD."

"Ain't I quite too awfully good, Mamma," said the little lad; "Bill Smith spat in my face, and so I gave him all my jam tart!" John Bull to-day is like that little boy, He has become quite too awfully good. Lord Sackville was unceremoniously kicked out of Washington, and so we smother Mr. Phelps with compliments and caresses. It is a mistake. There was not the slightest reason for feeling any resentment against the Americans for the somewhat vulgar fashion in which they treated our Minister in the hope of thereby manufacturing electioneering capital. The wirepuller is not a gentleman. Presidents on the stump subordinate diplomacy to electioneering. We have to take things as we find them. In society we put up with the vulgarities and ill-manners of people who are not well-bred. No one would dream of picking a quarrel with a neighbour who ate with a knife, and the electoral exigencies of the American Republic are apt to give rise to incidents whenever a Presidential term is drawing to a close which are the international equivalents of those social horrors. But while the wise man makes no remark and forgets the unpleasantness as speedily as possible, only the weak and foolish man would dream of making the disagreeable manners of his neighbours a cause for overwhelming them with social attentions. That, however, is what we seem to be doing with the American Minister.

We have not a word to say against Mr. Phelps. He is a commonplace sort of diplomatist who has done his work in an average kind of way. He suffered the immense disadvantage of coming after a man of genius, but he has got through his business respectably enough on the whole. We bade him welcome and we bid him farewell without emotion and without regret. He has deserved the ordinary courtesies of English society, and the usual tributes of English public bodies, no more and no less. All this is obvious and undisputed. But unfortunately it is equally obvious that Mr. Phelps is being fêted and feasted and overwhelmed with a flood of flattery and gush far in excess of the normal allowance. Why? We fear there can be little doubt as to the feeling among the Diplomatic Corps and the world outside which they represent. "John Bull," they say, "has had his nose pulled by the Americans. "Therefore he is slavering over the American Minister." Of course we shall all of us indignantly repudiate so base an imputation. We are all acting on the highest Christian principle. Are we not told that when they smite you on one cheek to turn the other to the smiter? True. So we are told that when they persecute you in one place to flee to another, but we naturally look askance when devotion to this exalted Christian principle is pleaded—say by the soldiers who bolted at Bull's Run or Majuba Hill, as an explanation of their rapid retrograde movement to the rear. But we have even gone beyond the Evangelical precept. We were quite right in calmly ignoring the treatment of Lord Sackville, but surely it is a little inconsistent with our Olympian indifference to retort by submerging Mr. Phelps in a butter boat.

We know that it is well meant, but it is not the less ill-judged. There was no reason to make a fuss about Mr. Phelps. It would have been outrageously silly to have given him his passports, but is it quite wise to give Mrs. Phelps a bracelet? We have never given any such trinket to the wife of any previous Ambassador. There have been Ambassadresses in London who have played a much more brilliant part in English society than Mrs. Phelps. They never were honoured by diamond presentations. Why this peculiar and exceptional recognition of Mrs. Phelps? If the truth must be spoken, there is only one opinion upon the subject among those who represent other countries at the Court of St. James. "No chance of diamond bracelets for our wives," say they one and all, "unless our Government send home an English "Ambassador. Then we might have a chance." And one malicious lady has even suggested that she expects to hear that a subscription is on foot to present a diamond-mounted riding whip to Count Herbert Bismarck as a delicate mark of English appreciation of the way in which he treated Sir Robert Morier. This may be all very wrong, and we shall, no doubt, be vehemently denounced for blurting out in the ears of the public what is being said everywhere where diplomatists assemble, but it is just as well, now that we have determined to be so awfully good, that we should know how our more than Christian virtue is regarded by the spectators. The impression, we are bound to admit, is not so overwhelmingly favourable as such transcendent humility on our part surely deserved. Our noble magnanimity is declared to be nothing but a craven-spirited desire to fawn on the hand that strikes us. That of course is all nonsense. No one has struck us. We have not been insulted. There is nothing to resent because there has been nothing to notice. Our true policy was to have allowed everything to go on exactly as if the Sackville incident had never occurred, making no fuss, either of satisfaction or of transports of indignation. That different counsels have prevailed has no doubt been lucky for Mr. Phelps, but it is not very satisfactory for John Bull.

THE SPLIT IN THE WOMEN'S CAMP.

An Interview with Miss Florence Balgarnie.

For some time past statements, more or less inaccurate, have been going the round of the press concerning the existence of a great commotion in the camp of the advocates of woman's suffrage. The net result of this hubbub is that there are two societies in the field, each claiming to be the real Simon Pure. Without going into the history of the matter in any detail we may say that the true inwardness of the whole movement centres in the person of Miss Becker.

Miss Becker was parliamentary agent for the central committee of the National Society for Woman Suffrage, which was established in 1874, and it is about Miss Becker that the split has really taken place. This, however, does not appear on the surface, nor does any resolution relating to Miss Becker appear in the minutes of either of the societies; but the fact is as we have stated it. Miss Becker, from her services in the earlier stages of the movement for the emancipation of women and the natural strength of her character, had acquired a position on the central committee that was not very much different from that occupied by the Pope after the decree of Infallibility had been accepted by the Œcumenical Council.

On the 12th of last December a proposal was made at a special general meeting to the effect that it was well to broaden and strengthen the basis of the society by admitting to the central council elected representatives of all organizations that were desirous of obtaining the parliamentary franchise for duly-qualified women. Miss Becker disapproved of this, and when it was carried by a large majority she seceded, carrying with her (like the great red dragon in the Book of the Apocalypse—"whose tail drew the third part of the stars of heaven and did cast them to the earth") in her train a "third part" of the central committee, and, with this "third part," she has reconstituted a society of her own, which claims to be the "genuine, only, and original" central committee of the National Society. In that capacity, the minority are collecting subscriptions, which were formerly paid to the whole body—immensely to the disgust of the Central National Society, as the majority of the old committee rechristened themselves. Miss Becker is a woman of mettle—a veteran hardened to the fight, and experienced in many a long year's arduous warfare on behalf of the cause which, when she took it up, was much more unpopular than it is to day. With her stands allied Mrs. Henry Fawcett, who is the brightest star in the train of the seceding Miss Becker, and between the two they seem to be likely to play the mischief with the cause of woman suffrage. This is much to be regretted, and it is all the more to be regretted because they are doing grave injustice to the old society by the allegations which are put about, if not by them, at least with their connivance and assent.

Miss Florence Balgarnie, the secretary of the Central National Society, called at our office the other day and kindly consented to be interviewed upon the subject.

"I want to say," said Miss Balgarnie, "first and foremost, that there is not one word of truth in the statement that the Central National Society has been reconstituted upon a party basis. The society has never declared any intention of affiliating itself to any particular party in the State, and it will continue to preserve, as heretofore, an absolute neutrality in all matters political. It is constituted for the one purpose of obtaining Female Suffrage, and it is quite colour-blind as to the particular party hue of its supporters."

"Well and good. It would have been madness to have identified yourselves with either party; especially with the Liberal party, immediately after

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

The election of the new Provost of King's is to be finally settled on the 9th of next month. Besides Mr. Austen Leigh, the Vice-Provost, who is the approved candidate of the old Etonian section at King's, the names of Professor Henry Sidgwick, Professor Westcott, and Mr. Cornish, the Eton master, have been mentioned. The latter, who will probably retire before the day of election, was for some time favoured by the party—it is quite a party—of younger Fellows with progressive ideas. Professor Westcott is at least a Fellow of the college, though scarcely a member of it; but the transportation of Professor Sidgwick from Trinity to the King's lodge, advocated by some of the most influential Fellows with the object of bringing "new blood" into the college, would be a decided slap in the face for the King's candidates. Mr. Austen Leigh is first favourite.

* * * * *

Truth has a paragraph rather exaggerating the extent to which the fripperies of the office are to be curtailed. The "Garden Hands" are abolished because there will be practically no garden. The space bordering the river, which has been used for this purpose, is now to be built on. The enlargement of the college, which will make provision for thirty or forty additional rooms, will be built on three sides of a square, the fourth lying open to the river. Mr. Bodley, who is to be the architect, is already preparing plans which promise a stately addition to the right bank of the Cam, and an excellent contrast to the dingy barracks with which Caius College has lately disfigured the most picturesque street in Cambridge.

* * * * *

Happy is the Public School which has no history. All who are interested in Winchester will hope that this happiness may attend the school during the term now beginning. Last term was a very unfortunate one. Not only did two boys, as already recorded, run away from one of the master's houses; but a very bad case of bullying occurred, ending in the well-deserved expulsion of the chief offenders. The bullying was quite in the style of the "good old days," consisting in roasting an unfortunate boy before the fire, until he fainted.

* * * * *

"I take the liberty to think," says one of the correspondents who have written to us on the subject, "that expulsion is a very inadequate punishment for such an abomination. At least the names of these brutal youths should be published; and, indeed, why they should not be prosecuted and imprisoned I know not. Why, too, did not the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children interfere?" We do not quite agree with our correspondent. Expulsion from a Public School is in itself so serious that any further measures would be persecution, rather than punishment. We may fairly hope too that the lesson of the affair will not be lost on the authorities, and that more vigilance will in future be used to check the least recrudescence of the bullying mania. The evil spirits of evil traditions are not easily exorcised.

* * * * *

A different moral is drawn by another of our correspondents. "I cannot but think," he says, "that the *fons et origo mali* is the example of corporal punishment by the headmaster. The next stage in the vicious descent is the legalized use of the rod by the 'prefects.' Then boys not in authority assume the same right of personal violence, and so it goes down hill and down." There is a good deal of force in this contention. The old difficulty of where to draw the line arises; but the solution—in the case of schools of all kinds—is to limit the right of corporal punishment strictly to the headmaster.

* * * * *

In the case of public schools, at any rate, there has never been any satisfactory answer given to Mr. Herbert Spencer's argument against the rough treatment which was so much in favour with our fathers, and which still finds a good deal of support:—

Whereas (says Mr. Spencer) domestic and school discipline, though they should not be better than the discipline of adult life, should be somewhat better, the discipline which boys meet with at Eton, Winchester, Harrow, &c., is worse than that of adult life, more unjust and cruel. Instead of being an aid to human progress, which all culture should be, the culture of our public schools, by accustoming boys to a despotic form of government and an intercourse regulated by brute force, tends to fit them for a lower state of society than that which exists. And chiefly recruited as our Legislature is from those who are brought up at such schools this barbarizing influence becomes a hindrance to national progress.

The funny thing is that, whereas we push Mr. Spencer's principle to extremes in the case of "Public Elementary Schools," and secure by law that the scholars shall be far better treated there than at home, yet in the case of "Public Schools" an opposite principle prevails. Where is the sense of this?

At the beginning of the term the little world of Cambridge was anxiously awaiting the appearance of a new university paper, to be started, it was whispered, on a basis more organised and more permanent than Cambridge journalistic ventures are wont to possess. On affairs academical it was to speak with authority to the dons; on affairs athletic also with authority to the undergraduates; in everything it was to be Liberal enough, but not too Liberal—for circulation; it was to be "run" by the proprietor of the best local paper, and to be [edited] by that versatile dog, who is at once a don and an undergraduate (if not several) rolled into one—Mr. Oscar Browning. The conductors cherished high hopes, and if there was one thing they plumed themselves on more than another it was the name they had hit on—*The Granta*. Everybody was told to look out for "The Granta."

* * * * *

Last week the *Granta* appeared, but it was not Mr. Browning's *Granta*. There was some hitch which delayed the appearance of the latter, and the production which has taken advantage of this to pirate its name is likely to render that name rather damaged property by the time it has done with it. The new paper is another of those peculiar ventures the epidemic of which at both universities seems to testify to the influence of the *Pink 'Un* on the undergraduate mind—ventures uniting the style of the second-rate society paper with an adolescent cynicism which is all their own, and reminding one of nothing so much as Dickens's youth who had "seen a good deal of life" from the back window of an inn parlour. The last of these at Cambridge was the *Gadfly*, which ceased after one number last term. The *Granta* seems to be partly furnished forth by the funeral baked meats of the *Gadfly*; but it is larger, more expensive, duller, and less scurrilous. An elaborate coloured cartoon, variously identified, is assigned by the editor to the Master of Trinity, and the opportunity is taken of an indirect attack on Mrs. Josephine Butler.

* * * * *

The *Granta* is publishing in London, beyond the reach of discommuning, and there is some excitement in Cambridge as to who can be responsible for it. We are happy to be able to gratify this curiosity. It is registered at Somerset House under the name of the Hon. Lionel R. Holland. Mr. Holland, the son of the present Colonial Secretary, Lord Knutsford, has only recently gone down from King's, where he was known as a "masher" and sporting character.

Lord Salisbury had declared himself in favour of extending the suffrage to women."

"Quite so; but there was never any such intention on our part. The resolution about which so much commotion has been made was moved by a Liberal, but it was seconded and supported by Unionists."

"And have you still any Conservatives left?"

"Certainly; among the twenty members of Parliament who have signified their intention of acting as vice-presidents are: Mr. William G. Ainslie, Mr. H. J. Atkinson, Hon. Colonel L. Bridgeman, Mr. Arthur Duncombe, Colonel H. Eyre, Mr. R. U. Penrose Fitzgerald, General Sir F. Fitzwygram, Colonel E. Hughes, Mr. A. Lafone, Mr. J. W. Maclure, Major F. Rasch, Sir Albert Rollit, Sir G. Russell, Bart., and Sir R. Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., and Sir Richard Temple is a strong enough Conservative to satisfy any one. He presided over the executive committee meeting, at which we solemnly protested against the misrepresentation of our opponents, and declared that the only object of the new rules was to increase the strength and efficiency of the society for the attainment of the end for which it labours with single purpose."

"But what about the *Woman's Suffrage Journal*? It has thrown you over."

"Yes; the *Woman's Suffrage Journal* is simply Miss Becker in type, and Miss Becker, of course, is against us. We have had to repudiate the *Woman's Suffrage Journal* when it said that the central committee was dissolved. We are far from dissolving that body; we simply developed it from a mere central committee to the Central National Society, and entered, we hope, upon a bolder and wider sphere of action."

"But what was the real motive at the bottom of the movement which has led to this development and emancipation?"

"The real motive was a desire to take up a more aggressive policy; we had sat down and folded our hands and twiddled our thumbs so long that the movement had got beyond us."

"Tell me; what is your line about married women?"

"Do you ask me personally, or do you ask me about the society? Personally, I am all for allowing married women to vote, but the bill which Mr. Woodall introduced last year contained a proviso to the following effect—'Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall enable women under coverture to be registered or to vote at parliamentary elections.'"

"That is ridiculous, and simply impossible! Who on earth was responsible for that clause?"

"It was inserted chiefly in deference to the views of Miss Becker and as a condescension to weak-kneed brethren."

"But it is simply impossible. The proviso is intolerable. There is only one true line, and that is to maintain that the State shall not inquire at all as to the status of ratepayers, whether they are married or single, or whether they are men or women; if a ratepayer is on the ratebook, he or she, bachelor or spinster, husband or wife, should be on the register. There is no other sound principle; and if your society is going to stand on this basis we shall all wish it God speed!"

"Well, I can say nothing as to that at present. All that I can say is that we represent the progressive and the active section of the old society."

"You are the Church Catholic, in short; the others are heretics?"

"Precisely; schismatical heretics, who have seceded from the true orthodox Catholic Church, and are now pretending to be our friends and representatives. That is an important matter which ought to be exposed; will you help us to expose it?"

"With all my heart; but mind, no nonsense about the spinster suffrage."

"One word more before I go. The committee are in need of the sinews of war; £400 has been raised; an additional £600 is asked for. All cheques should be sent to the treasurer, Mrs. Frank Morrison, or to me, as secretary; my address is—Miss Florence Balgarnie, 29, Parliament-street, S.W."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PARIS MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Mr. Hyndman omits to mention (1) that the debt of the city of Paris approaches one hundred millions sterling; (2) that State and municipal expenditure is sapping the foundations of French national prosperity.—Yours sincerely,

GEO. H. FABER.

Kinloch, Beckenham, Jan. 20.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S HAT AND LORD SALISBURY'S.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In my *Pall Mall* this evening I find some interesting statements about the size of great men's hats. But can it be true that Beaconsfield wore only a 6¾? If so I happen to know that his mantle—I mean his hat—has descended on a bigger head than his own. I went into a hatter's shop on Saturday, and noticed on the counter an old hat of unusual size which had been left by the last customer. I had the curiosity to try it on, and, although I take a 7⅛, it came over my ears. It was an 8! And its late owner was the Prime Minister who had called a few minutes before to buy a new one.—I am, your obedient servant,

C. H. C.

January 21.

IN WHAT KEY IS A SHEET OF ICE TUNED?

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The melodious hum of skating was perhaps never heard to greater advantage than through the crisp air of a bitterly cold morning little more than a fortnight ago—the first Sunday in the year. Almost as soon as Kensington Gardens were entered, one became conscious of a clearly defined musical sound coming from the direction of the Round Pond—G as nearly as I could judge, but corrected to G sharp when, half an hour later, I got to a piano. I had wished to compare the notes—probably lower—given forth by other and larger sheets of ice, but procrastination strangled an opportunity which perhaps others will take when it again offers. Comparing a sheet of ice to a taut string and the countless skates to the hairs of a bow—scientifically, a poor comparison enough—the sound might be expected to have been like that produced by the scraping of a fiddle, but it exactly resembled the whistle of a distant locomotive. The inevitable scoffer will of course humiliate me by producing the inevitable schoolboy who knows everything. But when I was a lad, natural science was little taught, and readers of the *Pall Mall Gazette* are not all of tender years.—Your obedient servant,

ANDREW W. TUER.

The Leadenhall Press, E.C.

IS EDUCATION COMPATIBLE WITH MATERNITY?

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The shallow and fallacious method which Mr. Grant Allen employs in his statement of the biological side of the race problem will be sufficiently obvious to any reader with the smallest logical training. There is one point which should not, however, be left without comment. When Mr. Allen makes the remark that in so far as child-bearing is concerned "many of your seemingly healthy Girton and Newnham girls break down utterly," in the first place upon him lies the burden of the proof of the fact stated. In the second place, supposing it true, he has yet to prove that the University training (as he implies) is the cause. If it were unknown for any other apparently healthy women, save University students, to break down under child-bearing, then we should be justified in saying that we had a *primâ facie* probability to go on; even then we should still have to make serious and exhausting inquiry before we could turn the probability into proof. In the third place, the higher education of women has only been upon trial for something under twenty years, and high authorities have stated that this period is not a sufficiently long one in which to come to any sweeping conclusion upon either side. Nor will it be forgotten, when scientific research is attempted and accomplished upon this point, that the strain of the education so far has been greater on the women than on the men, because they have come up to college lacking the long preliminary training usually bestowed on the man-child from earliest years. There are many other statements in Mr. Grant Allen's article which will bear examination as little as this one.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

E. FAIRFAX BYRRNE.

Hampstead, Jan. 14.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The scandalous episode at Carrick-on-Suir yesterday will do good if it directs attention to the way in which the Irish courts are conducted under the Coercion Act. It is no doubt true that the "trials" are devoid of any element of justice save the form of judicial proceedings, but hitherto it has been held to be desirable that the form at least of a trial should be preserved. Now, however, when the counsel for the defence have to fight their way into the court through an array of bayonets and bâtons, Mr. Balfour ought really to consider whether it would not be wiser if he were to dispense with the tragical farce of a hearing before the resident magistrates. A *lettre de cachet* issued under his hand, without specifying anything beyond his Sovereign will and pleasure that So-and-so should be locked up for such and such a crime, would be much simpler and more honest.

The *Standard*, we are glad to see, takes occasion this morning to read a well-deserved lecture to the Emperor of Germany. No doubt William II. cares about as much for the *Standard* as the Tzar for the *Bird of Freedom*, but it is well to find a ministerial organ plucking up sufficient courage to tell the Emperor and his master some plain home truths:—

> The judgment of the Emperor, we say it advisedly and with sincere regret, has been greatly at fault in tolerating the recent ebullitions of personal rancour on the part of his Minister.

No doubt, no doubt: but, poor young fellow, how can he be expected to keep in order such a master and mentor as his Mayor of the Palace? He has sins enough of his own to answer for without holding him responsible for those of his Chancellor.

The doings of the County Councils yesterday are very badly reported in the morning papers. But Lancashire, the most important of English counties, and one which cannot be described as a democratic stronghold, showed a sound appreciation of Liberal principle by selecting the whole of the thirty-five aldermen of Lancashire from the elected Councillors. On the other hand, Gloucester and Oxford went to the opposite extreme, and confined their choice to those who have not been elected. The other counties did not confine their choice either to insiders or outsiders. In Oxford and in Derby the Tories packed the Council: in Pembroke and Glamorgan the Liberals returned the compliment. We hope that London will avoid these excesses of partisanship, and go for the best men to do the heavy work which lies before the new Metropolitan Council.

Ministers have damaged the hands of their supporters in London by the letter which Mr. Long has written on behalf of Mr. Ritchie and himself, to the Oxfordshire Council. Only the other day Conservatives were assuring us that but for the statement of Mr. Ritchie in Committee on the Local Government Bill that aldermen would be selected as a rule inside the Council, the clause would never have been carried as it stands. To-day Mr. Long tells us that it was the intention of Parliament that "aldermen should be taken outside and not inside the Council." It makes the London Tories look very ridiculous, but it serves them right. It is their fatal folly which has given our Gerrymanderers their only pretext for covering their shameless repudiation in practice of every principle which they professed in Parliament.

The Socialists in Bristol on Tuesday last scored a remarkable victory by electing Hugh Holmes Gore to a seat on the Bristol School Board. Mr. Gore polled 14,132 votes, and stands second on the list of elected candidates. This is the first time that a Socialist has ever secure a seat on the School Board in Bristol, and coming on the heels of the Socialist successes in Newcastle, the hopes of the Socialists are looking up.

We are glad to see that the School Board has lost no time in tackling the question of meals for its scholars. Of course it could not be expected to follow the lead of the Paris Municipal Council and vote free dinners straight off. But it took a long step in the right direction yesterday by agreeing to Mr. Conybeare's motion:—"That the School Management Committee should inquire into the number of school children in want of food; the amount of meals provided, and the best way of facilitating the work of supply by voluntary agencies." That is right. There can be no greater waste of the ratepayers' money than cramming children's heads when their stomachs are empty.

Archdeacon Farrar writes to us as follows:—"Under 'To-Day's New Books,' in your issue for January 24, I see a notice of 'Sermons,' purporting to be mine, which have apparently been published by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co. Will you allow me to say that I know nothing about them; have not published them; have not ever seen them; and am therefore quite unaware what they are? My sermons are taken down, without my knowledge and against my will, almost weekly; and are frequently printed in forms so incorrect that I cannot be in any way responsible for them. I think it only fair to warn the purchasers of this volume of the 'Contemporary Pulpit Library' that I neither sanction nor acknowledge it in any way. If it is reviewed anywhere, I must beg that it may not be reviewed as though it emanated from me."

A correspondent writes:—"In a recent number of the *Pall Mall Budget* one of your popular artists gave us a humorous illustration of the conditions of domestic life in the future, when electricity will, in a large degree, be controlled for the purpose of performing such services as boot-polishing, swinging baby, and so forth. The boot-cleaning operation is the latest achievement in this direction. I learn that an automatic shoe-black chair has been introduced into the United States. You seat yourself in the chair, 'drop a penny in the slot over your right shoulder,' place your feet on a little platform and look on while the 'patent blackener' and 'automatic brushes' perform the necessary evolutions. The beauty of this automatic machine is that it continues to operate while you remain seated."

"W. A." writes:—I have caught Mr. Stevenson in a charming piece of, conscious or unconscious, plagiarism—conscious, I hope, for if so it is a fine touch of adaptive art, not a mere freak of mental automatism. Every one who has read the "Epilogue to 'An Inland Voyage'" must remember how the gendarmes, having impounded Mr. Stevenson, lay in wait at the barrier for his laggard comrade and "culled him like a wayside flower." In Labiche's comedy "Le Point de Mire," Maurice relates how, having fallen into the hands of certain Neapolitan bandits, he managed to drug their wine with laudanum and make his escape. "Au premier poste," he continues, "nous avertimes les gendarmes, qui n'eurent d'autre peine que *de les cueillir sur la pelouse comme un bouquet de violettes.*" I happen to know that Labiche is one of Mr. Stevenson's favourite authors and in my judgment he could not pay the great French humourist a finer compliment than in thus culling one of the wayside flowers of his fertile fantasy.

M. E. Renan has recently discoursed very learnedly on electoral systems, such as they have been since the first votes were taken in 3451 B.C. up to the present time, but the savant is utterly indifferent as to the election of Sunday next, and when the other day he was sounded as to his opinion of the approaching Boulanger battle, he said:—

> "To tell you the truth, I do not trouble about this election, but if somebody comes, urn in hand, and politely asks me to put my vote into it, I shall vote—" "Well, for whom?" "For the first who comes."

Early birds will therefore know on Sunday where to go at least for one worm.

As a contribution to the controversy concerning "What Servants read," a reader of the *Pall Mall Gazette* sends us the 1887-8 report of the Portsmouth Free Library, which contains the following list of books read by a domestic servant in the twelve months covered by the report:—

- "East Lynne." By Wood.
- "The History and Life of Bishop Hannington."
- "Lady Audley's Secret."
- "Look before you Leap." By Alexander.
- "Canadian Pictures." By Marquis of Lorne.
- "Girl of the Period." By Linton.
- "She." By Haggard.
- "Dishes and Drinks; or, Philosophy in the Kitchen."
- "Life of Harriet Martineau."
- "Mill on the Floss."
- "Her World against a Lie." By Marryatt

The same report gives a list of the books that are most in request, with the various occupations of the persons reading them. From this it appears that the most popular book was "King Solomon's Mines," which was taken out 111 times; next came Vambéry's "Life and Travels" and Besant's "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," which were taken out forty-two times each; then came Smiles's "Scotch Naturalist," twenty-four borrowers; Ganôt's "Physics," twenty-three; and "England under Mr. Gladstone," eighteen. It is rather curious that there should have been such a run upon two writers so far from popular as Vambéry and Ganôt.

Agricultural depression is not confined to the United Kingdom, and is felt even more seriously in Russia. A series of articles have recently appeared on this subject in the Russian *Agriculturist*, and it may be mentioned that about a year ago a Special Commission was appointed to inquire into the whole question. The reasons given are many and various, some of which are not at all complimentary to those concerned in the growing and shipping of the grain, for dealers are known to deliberately mix dirt with the grain. The high charges for railway transit, for commission and shipping, the "hopeless indebtedness of all classes possessing land," the heavy taxation on land, the protective duties on machinery, and the exhaustion of fertility by over-cropping are all given their due share of blame for the present state of things.

ON THE ELECTION OF ALDERMEN.

By J. F. B. FIRTH, M.P.

IN answer to a request which we have made to Mr. Firth for his opinion upon the question as to what considerations ought to govern the selection of aldermen by the London Council, Mr. Firth writes to us as follows:—

The question which you put to me is one of great difficulty, and can only be decided by an examination of the circumstances with which we have to deal. In the first place many of us are entirely opposed to the institution of aldermen at all, and both in and out of the House of Commons opposed their establishment as much as possible. In London we succeeded in reducing the proportion from one-third to one-sixth of the number of elected Councillors. None the less we accept our defeat, and in this, as in everything else, are loyal to the Act, and shall endeavour to make it work smoothly and well.

When Lord John Russell introduced the Municipal Corporations Bill in 1835, he said "We propose that there should be one body only—the Mayor and Common Council." And the bill was sent up in that form to the House of Lords. Lord Lyndhurst then proposed an amendment, that one-fourth of the Council should be aldermen for life. Lord Brougham said that he viewed this proposition "with aversion and disgust." He said that it was "inconsistent with the principles of the measure," and that "its usefulness would be paralyzed by the baneful self-elective provision." Lord Wharncliffe, in supporting the amendment, said: "A portion of the Council ought to be rendered independent of the people. The principle of aristocracy is at stake, for if it is determined that a body of aldermen are unnecessary to a corporation, then hereditary members in the House of Lords would be deemed equally unnecessary." The amendment introducing aldermen was carried in the House of Lords, Lord Ellenborough agreeing to it for the earlier operation of the measure. When the Lords' amendment came down to the Commons, Sir Robert Peel said he did not consider "the introduction of aldermen as an improvement; the selection of a certain number of aldermen by councillors would," as he said, "imply distrust without carrying security. They would be forced in without the consent of the community." Lord John Russell said that aldermen were "quite incompatible with the bill, and they would only tend to embarrass, disturb, and weaken the action of the municipal body." In the result, as everybody knows, a compromise was arrived at under which aldermen were to be elected by the Council and to hold office for six years instead of, as proposed by Lord Lyndhurst, for life.

The London Council has now to elect nineteen aldermen. If the words of the statute were not mandatory probably the Council would decline to elect any. But as they are bound to elect them they must inquire in what way the jurisdiction may be best exercised in accordance with the terms of the Act and for the advantage of the community. A good deal has been said in the press as to the intention of the London Council to be guided in its action by political party considerations. I cannot see any ground whatever for such an apprehension. From the day when Mr. Ritchie introduced his bill down to to-day, I have personally—and during the recent election Lord Monkswell and myself—never alluded in the remotest way to any question of Imperial politics. One of our nomination papers was signed by leading Conservatives. In many other London boroughs the election was fought purely upon the social and municipal questions which affect London, but there are undoubtedly some where Imperial party politics were introduced. I believe that for every case where the Liberal party were responsible for this, two cases could be found where they were not. The London reformers fought the election upon certain definite issues within the scope of the work that the Council must perform. Some Conservative candidates stood on non-party lines, and adopted every one of the planks in the Reform platform. Other well-known Conservatives adopted some of them. For example, the London Council must deal with the coal dues this session because the Board of Works, to which they succeed, is helping on a measure to renew them. Londoners voted on questions such as this, and in some cases doubled the School Board vote. In one of our divisions we polled 75 per cent. of the electorate.

If London has, upon social and municipal questions, given a clear mandate, I think the question must arise whether the Council ought, in selecting the Aldermen, to disregard it. For example, would the Council be acting rightly if it selected eminent men who, upon a purely municipal question like the renewal of the coal dues, held directly contrary opinions to those of the majority sent by the whole town? This is a question that the Council must decide for itself.

And so as to the source of election. It is undoubtedly a sound principle to hold that all persons expending public money should be directly responsible to the people who provide it. But in the case of the establishment of a vast organization the Council will probably think well to avail itself of the services of skilled men outside. I do not think there either is or ever was the slightest chance of the London Council introducing Imperial politics either into its discussions or its action. On the contrary, I believe that by its devotion to the matters affecting the municipal and social life of the capital it will rapidly enlist the enthusiastic confidence of the London people.

WOMEN AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

An Interview with Lady Sandhurst.

One of the pleasantest features in an election that may inaugurate a new era for London Liberalism was the success of Lady Sandhurst in what might well have been regarded as a Tory stronghold. With the flush of victory full upon her Lady Sandhurst spoke to our representative with eager animation and warm enthusiasm :—

Facts about the Fight.

"Yes, the result," the popular peeress observed, "fully equalled our highest expectations. Of course, some of the women wanted to see me at the top of the poll, but the general expectation was that Mr. Beresford-Hope would have divided the representation. I had the support of some Conservative women—how many I have no means of telling—but Captain Verney, on the other hand, was supported by a few Liberals—very few, I am glad to think—who would not vote for a woman. In twelve days I addressed fourteen meetings, but, with the exception of about half a dozen special cases, I did no personal canvassing. My speeches were for the most part confined to five points. First, I explained the constitution of the new body; second, the objects for which it had been created; third, the measures which, with an extension of its powers, it might undertake; fourth, the necessity of returning members with a liberal spirit; and fifth, the way in which the interests of women are concerned in the election."

"It is right to suppose that the election was conducted on strictly party lines?" "Certainly: we stuck to our colours all through. Of course we did not drag Home Rule into the contest; no one wanted to do that. But we made it clear that we were pledged to a Liberal programme of social reform, and, as the Conservative candidates would not concede anything in favour of these reforms, the contest became one between the two parties. I do not see how it could be otherwise. All through the last Session you had the Conservatives trying to narrow the sphere of the Local Government Bill while the Liberals tried to enlarge it. In the same way if the powers of the County Council are to be carried out largely and broadly it must be by a Liberal majority."

Women's Part in the Contest.

"What part did the women take in the election?"

"There are, I believe, about 1,500 women voters in Brixton. Some, I know, voted for the Conservative candidates; but it is impossible to say how many voted for me. There were a number of ladies canvassing, and from what they tell me it would seem that the women generally were entirely ignorant of what the election was about. Some didn't know that there was such a thing as the County Council. Once their ignorance was overcome they became interested enough. For instance, at a drawing-room meeting held at Mrs. James Hill's, there were a number of well dressed ladies who said they didn't know anything about the subject, and seemed quite delighted by my explanation. Some of the public meetings, too, were well attended by women, and they seemed to be very interested in the speeches."

"What questions impressed them most, do you think?"

"First and foremost, I think, the moral aspect of the dwellings of the poor, the horrible conditions in which so many men, women, and children are doomed to live; then the sweating system, and an improvement in sanitation. The question of market accommodation, of cheap and wholesome food, and the care of poor women in lunatic asylums, seemed also to arouse special attention. Another fact that should be mentioned was that, although the election was fought on political lines, there was no bitter party feeling. When I first entered politics my conviction was that woman's influence would soften the asperities of political life, and my Brixton experience goes far to confirm this conviction."

The Legal Question.

"Having won your election, Lady Sandhurst, do you anticipate any difficulty in taking your seat?"

"Mr. Beresford-Hope threatens proceedings, but with this I have nothing to do. Lady Aberdeen's committee, which was formed, as you know, to promote the return of lady candidates, will undertake the trouble and expense of any litigation that may arise. Mr. Beresford-Hope may have spoken on the spur of the moment, and if he lets judgment go by default I don't know who can take the matter up. Lord Rosebery, who has been spoken of as Chairman, is, I think, opposed to women taking part in public affairs, but as both Miss Cobden and myself have been returned by such good majorities I don't suppose he would carry his opposition to the length of endeavouring to exclude us from the Council. But, in any case, the committee are prepared for a fight. The Council, so far as one can judge, is not likely to be against us, and public opinion would, I think, be on our side. Lord Hobhouse, by the way, came down to one of our meetings, and a remark which he made gave me great encouragement. 'I do not think,' he said, 'that an administrative body can be complete without a woman member.' Such a remark coming from a man of such judicial mind greatly pleased me."

The Liberalism of Women.

"Do you think the election of women to the County Council will advance the Woman Suffrage movement?"

"Mrs. Fawcett thinks not, and discouraged the idea of women standing. But I don't see how it can help doing so. I am not connected with the Woman's Suffrage Committee myself, although, of course, I am all in favour of the movement, which, judging from a recent speech of Lord Salisbury, will very soon be successful. I prefer, by means of the Women's Liberal Federation, doing what I can to arouse the interest of women in politics, and at the same time educate them in Liberal principles."

"Do you think—from your experience in Brixton and elsewhere—with Professor Goldwin Smith, that women generally would not vote Conservative?"

"I am sure of it. Women naturally are Liberal. They are not selfish enough to be Conservative. They always think of others as well as themselves. It is only a few women who, in their fondness for dress, &c., are selfish."

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO WALT WHITMAN.*

"No one will get at my verses who insists upon viewing them as a literary performance, or as aiming mainly towards art and æstheticism. 'Leaves of Grass' has been chiefly the outcropping of my own emotional and other personal nature—an attempt from first to last to put a *Person*, a human being (myself, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, in America) freely, fully and truly on record. I could not find any similar personal record in current literature that satisfied me." In these words Walt Whitman gives us the true attitude we should adopt towards his work, having indeed a much saner view of the value and meaning of that work than either his eloquent admirers or noisy detractors can boast of possessing. His last book, "November Boughs" as he calls it, published in the winter of the old man's life, reveals to us, not indeed a soul's tragedy, for its last note is one of joy and hope and noble and unshaken faith in all that is fine and worthy of such faith, but certainly the drama of a human soul, and puts on record with a simplicity that has in it both sweetness and strength the record of his spiritual development and of the aim and motive both of the manner and the matter of his work. His strange mode of expression is shown in these pages to have been the result of deliberate and self-conscious choice. The "barbaric yawp," which he sent over "the roofs of the world" so many years ago, and which wrung from Mr. Swinburne's lips such lofty panegyric in song and such loud clamorous censure in prose, appears here in what will be to many an entirely new light. For in his very rejection of art Walt Whitman is an artist. He tried to produce a certain effect by certain means and he succeeded. There is much method in what many have termed his madness, too much method indeed some may be tempted to fancy.

In the story of his life, as he tells it to us, we find him at the age of sixteen beginning a definite and philosophical study of literature :—

Summers and falls, I used to go off, sometimes for a week at a stretch, down in the country, or to Long Island's seashores—there in the presence of outdoor influences, I went over thoroughly the Old and New Testaments, and absorb'd (probably to better advantage for me than in any library or indoor room—it makes such difference *where* you read) Shakspere, Ossian, the best translated versions I could get of Homer, Æschylus, Sophokles, the old German Nibelungen, the ancient Hindoo poems, and one or two other masterpieces, Dante's among them. As it happen'd I read the latter mostly in an old wood. The Iliad I read first thoroughly on the peninsula of Orient, north-east end of Long Island, in a sheltered hollow of rocks and sand, with the sea on each side. (I have wondered since why I was not overwhelmed by those mighty masters. Likely because I read them, as described, in the full presence of Nature, under the sun, with the far-spreading landscapes and vistas, or the sea rolling in.)

Edgar Allan Poe's amusing bit of dogmatism that, for our occasions and for our day, there can be no such thing as a long poem, fascinated him: "The same thought had been haunting my mind before," he says, "but Poe's argument, though short, work'd the sum out and proved it to me:" and the English translation of the Bible seems to have suggested to him the possibility of a poetic form which while retaining the spirit of poetry would still be free from the trammels of rhyme and of a definite metrical system. Having thus to a certain degree settled upon what one might call the *technique* of Whitmanism, he began to brood upon the nature of that spirit that was to give life to the strange form. The central point of the poetry of the future seemed to him to be necessarily "an identical body and soul," a personality in fact, which personality he tells us frankly, "after many considerations and ponderings I deliberately settled should be myself." However for the true creation and revealing of this personality, at first only dimly felt, a new stimulus was needed. This came from the Civil War. After describing the many dreams and passions of his boyhood and early manhood he goes on to say :—

These, however, and much more might have gone on and come to naught (almost positively would have come to naught) if a sudden, vast, terrible, direct and indirect stimulus for new and national declamatory expression had not been given to me. It is certain, I say, that, although I had made a start before, only from the occurrence of the Secession War, and what it showed me as by flashes of lightning, with the emotional depths it sounded and arous'd (of course, I don't mean in my own heart only, I saw it just as plainly in others, in millions) that only from the strong flare and provocation of that war's sights and scenes the final reasons-for-being of an autochthonic and passionate song definitely came forth. I went down to the war-fields of Virginia, lived thenceforward in camp, saw great battles and the days and nights afterwards—partook of all the fluctuations, gloom, despair, hopes again aroused, courage evoked—death readily risked—the *cause* too—along and filling those agonistic and lurid following years, the real parturition years of the henceforth homogeneous Union. Without those three or four years and the experiences they gave, "Leaves of Grass" would not now be existing.

Having thus obtained the necessary stimulus for the quickening and awakening of the personal self, some day to be endowed with universality, he sought to find new notes of song, and passing beyond the mere passion for expression—he aimed at "Suggestiveness" first. "I round and finish little, if anything; and could not, consistently with my scheme. The reader will have his or her part to do, just as much as I have had mine. I seek less to state or display any theme of thought, and more to bring you, reader, into the atmosphere of the theme or thought—there to pursue your own flight." Another "impetus word" is Comradeship, and other "word-signs" are Good Cheer, Content, and Hope. Individuality, especially, he sought for :—

I have allowed the stress of my poems from beginning to end to bear upon American individuality and assist it—not only because that is a great lesson in Nature, amid all her generalizing laws, but as a counterpoise to the levelling tendencies of Democracy—and for other reasons. Defiant of ostensible literary and other conventions, I avowedly chant "the great pride of a man in himself," and permit it to be more or less a *motif* of nearly all my verse. I think this pride indispensable to an American. I think it not inconsistent with obedience, humility, deference, and self-questioning.

* * *

A new theme also was to be found in the relation of the sexes, conceived in a natural, simple, and healthy form, and he protests against poor Mr. William Rossetti's attempt to Bowdlerize and expurgate his song.

From another point of view "Leaves of Grass" is avowedly the song of Sex, and Amativeness, and even Animality—though meanings that do not usually go with these words are behind all, and will duly emerge; and all are sought to be lifted into a different light and atmosphere. Of this feature intentionally palpable in a few lines, I shall only say the espousing principle of those lines so gives breath to my whole scheme that the bulk of the pieces might as well have been left unwritten were those lines omitted. . . . Universal as are certain facts and symptoms of communities there is nothing so rare in modern conventions and poetry as their normal recognizance. Literature is always calling in the doctor for consultation and confession, and always giving evasions and swathing suppressions in place of that "heroic nudity" on which only a genuine diagnosis can be built. And in respect to editions of "Leaves of Grass" in time to come (if there should be such) I take occasion now to confirm those lines with the settled convictions and deliberate renewals of thirty years, and to hereby prohibit, as far as mine can do so, any elision of them.

* * *

But beyond all these notes and moods and motives is the lofty spirit of a grand and free acceptance of all things that are worthy of existence. "I desired," he says, "to formulate a poem whose every thought or fact should indirectly or directly be or connive at an implicit belief in the wisdom, health, mystery, or beauty of every process, every concrete object, every human or other existence, not only consider'd from the point of view of all, but of each." His two final utterances are that really great poetry is always the result of a national spirit, and not the privilege of a polished and select few; and that the sweetest and strongest songs yet remain to be sung.

Such are the views contained in the opening essay, "A Backward Glance o'er Travel'd Roads," as he calls it: but there are many other essays in this fascinating volume, some on poets such as Burns and Lord Tennyson, for whom Walt Whitman has a profound admiration: some on old actors and singers, the elder Booth, Forrest, Alboni, and Mario being his special favourites: others on the native Indians, on the Spanish element in American nationality, on Western slang, on the poetry of the Bible, and on Abraham Lincoln. But Walt Whitman is at his best when he is analyzing his own work, and making schemes for the poetry of the future. Literature to him has a distinctly social aim. He seeks to build up the masses by "building up grand individuals." And yet literature itself must be preceded by noble forms of life. "The best literature is always the result of something far greater than itself—not the hero but the portrait of the hero. Before there can be recorded history or poem there must be the transaction." Certainly in Walt Whitman's views there is a largeness of vision, a healthy sanity, and a fine ethical purpose. He is not to be placed with the professional *littérateurs* of his country, Boston novelists, New York poets, and the like. He stands apart, and the chief value of his work is in its prophecy not in its performance. He has begun a prelude to larger themes. He is the herald to a new era. As a man he is the precursor of a fresh type. He is a factor in the heroic and spiritual evolution of the human being. If Poetry has passed him by, Philosophy will take note of him.

* "November Boughs." By Walt Whitman. (Paisley; and Paternoster-row, London: Alexander Gardner, 1888.)

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

YONGE, CHARLOTTE M. "Beechcroft at Rockstone." (Macmillan.)
[A novel in two volumes]

SAME AUTHOR. "Pillars of the House," Vol. II. (Macmillan.)
[A volume of the new three-and-sixpenny edition.]

We have also received the following books:—"The Sanitary and Medical Record Diary for 1889;" "Mignon's Message," by Eliza Kerr (Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School Union); "The Wonderful Book," by G. T. Seymour (same publishers); "Memorable Bible Nights," by Nehemiah Curnock (same publishers); and "The Life Register." (West, Newman, and Co.)

WHAT BERLIN EATS AND DRINKS.

The city of Berlin seems to be growing with portentous rapidity, the additions to its population during the last three years amounting to 135,000, a rate of increase which would in little more than half a century make the capital of the German Empire the home of as huge a mass of human beings as that which London houses at the present time. Its inhabitants already number 1,450,000, so that every other city in the two empires of Central Europe is put completely in the shade. What do these people eat? What articles of food are most largely patronized? These questions have been recently answered by a Continental writer in an elaborate essay, and some of his facts are likely to interest Englishmen as well as Germans. In many respects, of course, the diet of Berlin resembles that of other great European cities, but it has several clearly marked peculiarities. Among the foremost is the prominence of animal food. The North Germans in general are great meat-eaters, and their capital in this respect represents them admirably. It has been estimated that 127,500 head of cattle, 407,800 pigs, 131,500 calves, and 346,000 sheep are consumed every year. This is said to mean 141 pounds per head—that is, a little more than 2½ pounds for each person every week. As children are included in the total the quantity consumed by each adult must be considerably larger. One item in these statistics arrests attention above the rest, the enormous importance of the pig. Four hundred thousand of these animals are demanded by the tables of Berlin in one year, almost one-third of an animal for each person, so that the modern Prussians seem to be treading faithfully in the footsteps of that old German tribe which considered the swine of such consequence that it devoted to it a whole section of its law book, consisting of nineteen clauses. To all this must be added an immense quantity of poultry, among which the goose is *facile princeps*. This bird, which has not inaptly been called "the pheasant of the middle classes," is so highly prized by the people of Berlin that not fewer than two millions—one million imported alive, and the other dead—are required to meet the demand. Many of the live geese are brought by railway in special vans, and deposited at a special station, which has been appropriately spoken of as "the goose-station." The greatest oddity, however, in this department of Berlin life is the extensive use of horseflesh. About 7,000 horses are eaten yearly, the flesh being partly sold as butcher's meat in shops devoted to the purpose, and partly worked up into sausages which are sometimes sold by hawkers in the street at night and in the small hours of the morning. This viand, though used mainly by the poor, is said to be not unknown in the west end of the city. The price ranges from a little over a penny to a little under twopence, whereas the price of beef is much the same as in England. This paramount importance of animal food is made evident, even to a cursory observer, by the colossal cattle market in the north end of the city, which may be said to constitute a town of itself. Other important items are, in the food of Berlin, cucumbers, millions of which disappear annually; cheese, the annual consumption of which amounts to about 225,000 pounds; and the mysterious product known as saur-kraut. In drink, beer is supreme, alike in the cottage of the artisan and the palace of Prince Bismarck. It is said that 110 millions of imperial gallons are consumed per annum—that is, nearly seventy-six gallons per head, or a little more than a pint and a half per day. The greater part of this beer is manufactured in the city in eighty-four breweries, but a considerable quantity is imported from Bavaria. If these figures are correct, the passion for drink is strongly developed in North Germany as well as in England. Vegetarianism and teetotalism are evidently not popular Unter den Linden. Spirits also are in great demand. The curious underground reservoir outside of the city in which these dangerous materials are stored contains more than two millions of gallons, and it is proposed to construct another to hold half that amount. Part, however, of this goes abroad, being drunk in France, for example, under French names.

GRINDELWALD IN WINTER.

In less than thirty hours you can exchange foggy London for the sunny glories of an Alpine winter. You leave Charing-cross at 11 A.M., reach Berne at 9.5 the next morning, breakfast there and leave at 10.35; before 2 you are at Interlaken, where you will be met by a carriage or sleigh, according to the state of the roads, sent from Grindelwald. You probably lunch before starting, and then, carefully wrapped up in rugs, and provided with a foot-warmer, you are rapidly driven up to the Bear Hotel at Grindelwald, which you will reach before five in the afternoon. You will be heartily welcomed by the hospitable brothers Boss, and, even if you are a stranger to Grindelwald, in a few hours you will feel quite at home there. You will have a comfortable bedroom, which can be warmed according to your taste, and for sitting-rooms you will find a large salon well stocked with books, a billiard room, and the hall with a huge wood fire always burning in it. If you are fairly strong you will spend little time after breakfast indoors till five or six in the afternoon. You will perhaps join a tobogganning party in the morning, and skate in the afternoon; or you will start off with a friend about 8 A.M., taking lunch in your pockets, and walk up a few thousand feet, possibly to the top of the Faulhorn, whence you enjoy a magnificent view of the Alps in their winter dress—you may be at times up to your knees in snow, but you are wearing a stout pair of gaiters, and heed it not. When you get back to the Bear, about four o'clock, if you are in fair training, you will be tempted to skate for an hour, and thus earn your right to what is called afternoon tea on the rink, but what tastes very much like hot spiced wine. You will find no charge for this "tea" when you leave; it is the gift of your hospitable hosts. A few days ago you might have seen a well-known English M.P. playing hockey on the ice with great agility and skill. The rink is only a hundred yards from the hotel; the ice is constantly renewed by flooding at night. It is possible to indulge in mountaineering, and ascents of the Schreckhorn and the Wetterhorn have been made this winter, but the mountaineer must be prepared to endure greater hardships than in the summer, and the danger of being frostbitten is, of course, considerably increased. When he has climbed to the top of one of the high peaks he will, under ordinary conditions of weather, be rewarded with a view of marvellous beauty and grandeur; the air is much clearer than in summer, and his old Zermatt friends—the Matterhorn, Weisshorn, &c.—will appear to be quite close to him. The amateur photographer will find an ample field for his operations at Grindelwald. Captain Abney has taken many excellent photographs there during this winter and last, and Mr. T. Boss, who has had the privilege of being instructed by him, is always ready to accompany and assist the amateur. People who love the excitement of balls, concerts, &c., every evening will go to St. Moritz or Davos; those who long for grand views of the mountains, healthy exercise, and rest after severe brain work, will go to Grindelwald. After the pleasurable toil of the day is over they will sit down to an excellent dinner at seven, and the evening will be spent in the well-warmed hall, where, as the one post of the day has arrived during dinner, the English papers will be read, letters read and answered, plans for the next day discussed, and many pipes smoked. This is the second season that the Bear Hotel has been open for winter visitors, of whom the number has rarely exceeded twenty, almost exclusively English; but it is probable that this number will be largely increased in future years, as those who have been there are never tired of singing the praises of "Grindelwald in Winter." Visitors who cannot walk far will always find the hotel warm and comfortable; every room is provided with double windows. Good walkers will never feel the cold excessive except on the great mountains; they can lunch on the top of the Faulhorn, or on the way up, basking in the brilliant sunshine, and before they get to the top they will probably wish that it had occurred to them to bring out their summer clothing. The brothers Boss spend all their time in studying the comfort and amusement of their guests.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for* 5*s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or* 9*s.* 6*d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom* 4*s.* 11*d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union* 5*s.* 3*d. per quarter; for India and China* 6*s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee, Mr. W. FREEMAN THOMAS.
HENGLER'S GRAND CIRCUS COMPANY.
TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30.
Prices of Admission:—Gallery, 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.*; Pit and Promenade, 2*s.*; Stage Stalls, 3*s.*; First Circle, 3*s.*; Grand Circle, 4*s.*; Stalls, 5*s.*; Boxes from 10*s.* 6*d.* to £3 3*s.* Early doors open at One o'clock and 6.30 (entrance, Hart street) to Pit and Promenade, Amphitheatre and Gallery, 6*d.* Extra. Box-office open daily, from 10 till 5, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall. No charge for booking. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. WALTER GOOCH. Musical Director, Mr. GEORGE CLEMMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE – CHILDREN HALF-PRICE to MORNING and EVENING PERFORMANCES to all parts of the House (except Gallery) on payment at the doors, or seats can be secured in advance at the Box-office and all Libraries.—HENGLER'S CIRCUS, THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.—In consequence of a prior arrangement with Mr. Wilson Barrett for his REAPPEARANCE on MONDAY NEXT, Jan. 28, Miss Hawthorne begs to announce the LAST TWO NIGHTS of HANDS ACROSS THE SEA and its powerful cast. Seats at the Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), open from 10 to 5, and at all the Libraries. LAST MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), January 26, at 2.30. Free list entirely suspended.

REAPPEARANCE of Mr. WILSON BARRETT, MONDAY NEXT, Jan. 28, in HAMLET, for Twelve Nights only. FOUR SPECIAL MATINEES of THE LADY OF LYONS EACH WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY during the run of "Hamlet." Production of New Drama by HALL CAINE and WILSON BARRETT, entitled GOOD OLD TIMES, MONDAY, February 11.—PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, and special cast. Preceded, at 8, by FENNEL, by J. K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 3 o'clock. COMEDY THEATRE.

COMEDY THEATRE.—SPECIAL MATINEE for the BENEFIT of the ACTORS' BENEVOLENT FUND, WEDNESDAY, January 30, at 3 P.M., with the Original Cast of THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, CINDERELLA.—THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON! Immense audiences raised to highest pitch of enthusiasm! Pronounced the merriest and prettiest pantomime of modern times! Arranged and produced under direction of Oscar Barrett. DAILY at 3. TWICE on THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 and 7.30. Seats 1*s.* to 5*s.* N.B.—From January 26 to February 2 (STANLEY SHOW WEEK), TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at 3 and 7.30.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Sweetmeat Store, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1*s.* No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERY.
ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART.—EXHIBITION of PORTRAITS, MINIATURES, and PERSONAL RELICS connected with the ROYAL HOUSE of STUART. Under the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen.—Open daily from 10 till 7. Admission 1*s.* Season Tickets 5*s.*—NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET.

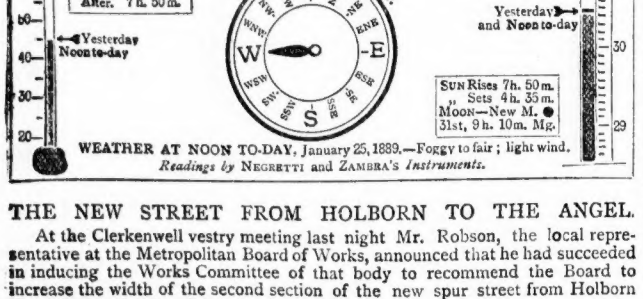
To-day and To-morrow.

TO-DAY.

Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring-gardens, 12.
"The Asiatic Colonization of East Africa," by Mr. H. H. Johnston, Society of Arts, John-street, 8.
"The Royal Naval Reserve," by Lieutenant Warren T. Caborne, United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, 3.
"Meteorites and the History of the Stellar Systems," by Professor G. H. Darwin, Royal Institution, 8.
"Water Softening and Filtering Apparatus for Locomotive Purposes," by Mr. W. W. F. Pullen. Institute of Civil Engineers, Great George-street, 7.30.
Quekett Microscopical Club, University College, W.C., 8.
Clinical Society, 53, Berners-street, W., 8.30.
Browning Society, University College, W.C.—Paper by the Rev. W. Robertson, 8.
"Social Problems in the Light and Economic Theory"—by Mr. P. H. Wicksteed, M.A., Essex-street Hall, 8.
"The Principles of Chemistry"—by Professor V. B. Lewes (University Extension), Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 8.
Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, Exeter Hall, 3.
Great Northern Central Hospital, Annual Meeting, Holloway-road, 5.
Society of Psychical Research, Westminster Town Hall, 8.30.
Home District Tactical and War Game Society, Westminster Town Hall, 5.
"The Hittites," by T. Tyler, British Museum, 2.30.
"Co-operative Life," by the Rev. W. Cunningham—Working Men's College, Great Ormond-st., 8.30.
National Health Society—Mr. O. Lankester's lecture on "First Aid to the Injured," 38, Portland-place, 4.30.
"Purification of the Thames"—by Dr. C. R. Drysdale, Balloon Society, St. James's Hall, 8.
"The Future of National Education"—by Mr. J. Carvell Williams, Lecture Hall, Mount-view, 7.30.
Stanley Show, Crystal Palace.
St. Paul's Cathedral—Conversion of St. Paul, Dedication Festival Service, 4.
Anniversary Festival of the Robert Burns Club, Willis's Rooms.
Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund—Meeting of the Council, Mansion House, 2.30.
"Astronomy," by Mr. J. D. McLure, Chelsea Town Hall, 8.
Companies' Meetings.—Direct United States Cable, Winchester House, 2; Eley Brothers, Cannon street Hotel, 1: Peel River Land and Mineral, Palmerston-buildings, 1; Transvaal Gold Explorations and Land, Cannon-street Hotel, 12; New Automatic Match Supply, Cannon-street Hotel, 2.30

TO-MORROW.

"The Character of the Great Composers and the Characteristics of their Works," by Professor Ernest Pauer, Royal Institution, 3.
Notes on "Polarised Light," and a Note on "A Relation between Magnetization and Speed in the Dynamo-Machine," by Professor S. P. Thompson, D.Sc. Physical Society, 3.
Stanley Show of Bicycles and Tricycles, Crystal Palace.
Exhibition of Productions of Co-operative Workshops, Essex Hall, Strand, 11.
Botanical Society, Inner-circle, Regent's Park, 3.45.
Paddington Free Library, Annual Meeting, Vestry Hall, Paddington, 8.
"Hamlet," by Mr. A. H. Gilkes, M.A., Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, 8.30.
St. James's Hall—Popular Concert, 3.
Actors' Benevolent Fund—Annual Collection.
Football Fixtures—At South Norwood, South Norwood v. Barnet; Blackheath, Blackheath v. Cricklewood; Walthamstow, Clapton v. Hampstead; Wanstead, Cambridge University v. Snaresbrook; Lee, West London v. Dulwich.
Hockey—At Hounslow, 7-57 Regt. Dist. v. Wimbledon; Norbury, Streatham v. Teddington.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—Westerly winds, light or moderate; fair, mild.
HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 7 h. 21 m. After. 7 h. 50 m.
THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY
Yesterday and Noon to-day
Yesterday Noon to-day
SUN Rises 7h. 50m. Sets 4h. 35m.
MOON—New M. 31st, 9 h. 10m. Mg.
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, January 25, 1889.—Foggy to fair; light wind.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

THE NEW STREET FROM HOLBORN TO THE ANGEL.

At the Clerkenwell vestry meeting last night Mr. Robson, the local representative at the Metropolitan Board of Works, announced that he had succeeded in inducing the Works Committee of that body to recommend the Board to increase the width of the second section of the new spur street from Holborn Town-hall to the Angel, in accordance with the wishes of the vestry—namely, ten feet. Hence, if the recommendation were adopted, the new thoroughfare from Farringdon-road to St. John-street-road would be 60 instead of 50 feet as originally proposed. This would entail an augmented expenditure of between £26,000 and £27,000.

THE CHIEF CONSTABLE AND THE CLERGY.

Recently a memorial from some twenty clergymen in Montgomeryshire was presented to the Montgomeryshire quarter sessions and the Home Secretary, calling attention to and complaining of certain language used by Major Godfrey at the tithe sales. This week a special meeting of the constabulary committee was called to receive the reply of the Home Secretary, who simply returned the memorial without comment for the consideration of the justices who made the appointment. A resolution expressing unabated confidence in Major Godfrey, and recognizing the good results to the county which had followed his courteous and wise administration, was agreed to.

The Queen has sent to the Dean of Winchester a donation of £50 towards the cost of restoring the reredos of Winchester Cathedral.

Professor Villiers Stanford returned this week from his successful tour in Russia.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION TO-DAY.

POLONIUS: What do you read, my lord?
HAMLET: Words, words, words.

Those who hoped that the Parnell Commission court might be spared the infliction of reams of ten-year-old speeches—and it was 'clear this morning that Sir James Hannen and his colleagues, as well as the eminent counsel representing the persons charged, had such hopes—were doomed to disappointment. Sir Henry James rose at the commencement of the proceedings, and said that he had conferred with the Attorney-General, and that they had come to the conclusion that it was impossible to avoid reading extracts from the speeches. It was necessary to call attention to them at some time, and he thought that to read them now was the only course that could be taken to bring the matter properly before their lordships.

"My own view," said Mr. Reid, "is that the speeches speak for themselves, and as the passages upon which Sir Henry James relies are marked, we have notice as to what he intends to rely upon in his case, and I do not anticipate any difficulty as to arguments in reply. But if Sir Henry James reads his part it is impossible for us to refrain from reading our part."

"Naturally," remarked Sir James Hannen, "you must read any passage which qualifies that which Sir Henry James reads. If you reflect," he added, turning an appealing look to Sir Henry James, "if you reflect, it will take a week or ten days."

"I hope it will not take so long as that," replied Sir Henry James. "It will take a considerable time, it is true. If this were an ordinary case the documents might be put in and legal arguments raised upon them afterwards. This is a matter of fact, however, and if the speeches are put in and not read, our case will be like a tale half told."

"Very well," said Sir James Hannen, putting on a look of patient resignation: "I have said all I can on the subject."

"Your lordships will read these speeches yourselves and consider them, I suppose?" asked Mr. Reid.

The President sighed. "Up to a certain point I have read them," he said.

Mr. Reid, determined to take a cheery view of the matter, expressed it as his opinion that after two or three days had been spent in reading these speeches, his suggestion would be gladly adopted. "I regret that it cannot be adopted now," he added.

After some further conversation, Sir Henry James gathered up his papers and took a long breath. "Well!" exclaimed the President, just as the starter in a race might say "Off!" and away Sir Henry went. Sir Henry James, Mr. Reid, Mr. Lockwood, and Mr. Asquith read in turns like schoolboys in a ring, and their elocution rapidly thinned the court. Sir Henry James finished the C speeches, and commenced D with county Donegal. It is not known how many letters of the alphabet he will get through by nightfall.

EXCITING SCENE AT CLONMEL.

THE POLICE PRISONERS FOR TWO HOURS.

Last night at Clonmel a mob, armed with sticks and stones, besieged the railway station on the arrival of the Carrick-on-Suir prisoners at ten o'clock, and shouted that they would not let the police come out until all the prisoners were rescued. In endeavouring to leave the station the constables were attacked and it was owing to Father Meagher's intercession that the police-officer delayed the order to fire. One of the constables was seriously wounded on the head by a stone. For two hours the police were kept close prisoners in the railway station, and it was only at midnight, when reinforcements arrived from the Albert Barracks that they were able to escort the prisoners to Clonmel gaol.

FREE BILLS AT THE PLAY.

"BANG GO THE SAXPENCES."

Yesterday afternoon (writes one of our representatives) I was asked to go and see "April Showers" at Terry's Theatre. "Playbill, please," I said to the young male attendant. "Here you are, sir," handing me one politely enough. I took my seat and turned the programme over to see who was in the caste and what it was all about, and in ten seconds became absorbed in the interesting document. Then I suddenly became aware of the concentrated gaze of a pair of eyes fixed upon me. I looked up and there was the programme-seller looking at me a third furtively, a third mournfully, and the other fraction rapaciously. "Sixpence, sir." I handed out my sixpence like the callow chicken that I was, when I heard a loud ventriloquial chuckle behind me.

JOSEPH KNIGHT'S IDEAS ON THE SUBJECT.

On turning round to see who was laughing at me in this obtrusive manner I saw that it was the genial Joseph Knight, the learned and famous criticaster. "Why this mirth?" I asked. "Ho, ho ho, ho! Why did you pay for your programme, man? They asked me, but I declined. I always do now. It is preposterous," continued Mr. Knight, who knows the theatrical ropes as well as any man in London, be he actor, manager, or critic. Some time ago I determined to put my foot down on this gross abuse.

WHY SHOULD WE PAY SIXPENCE? I DON'T AND WON'T.

"Why on earth should we who are invited to report upon a play have to pay sixpence, or whatever the sum may be, for the name of the play we are asked to criticise, the name of its author, and the names of the ladies and gentlemen in it?" "Then what do you say?" "Say! I refuse to pay, and insist upon having one for nothing. I am glad to say that most of the best theatres now make no charge to any one—the Lyceum, the Haymarket, the Savoy, the Gaiety, and the St. James's, for instance. And not the professional critics alone, but the paying audience.

MR. CLEMENT SCOTT WON'T STAND IT AT ANY PRICE.

Here is Mr. Clement Scott; ask him for his opinion. "What do you say, Mr. Scott?" I asked the critic of the *Daily Telegraph*. "I say the same as Knight. It is scandalous. Just reckon up the number of new plays, at night and in the morning, that we are asked to go and see and review in a year. You will find the toll is a pretty heavy one. The *Times*, I believe, allows its representative 7*s.* 6*d.* for each attendance, for incidental expenses."

THE D.T. STANDS A CAB FARE.

On my paper I am allowed a cab fare back from the theatre to the office. In my early days they used to say I must take a 'bus or walk. This fee nuisance is a result of the system by which the bars and the programmes are farmed out. It is thoroughly illogical and bad, and if every one who went to a theatre declined to pay every manager would soon have to give way. Mr. Howard, Mr. Scott's assistant on the *Theatre*, was sitting close by me, and he informed me that he followed the example of Mr. Knight and Mr. Clement Scott.

"WHAT DO YOU SAY, GENTLEMEN?"

I wonder what Mr. Moy Thomas of the *Daily News*, Mr. Bendall of the *Observer*, Mr. Archer of the *World*, Mr. Nisbet of the *Times*, Mr. Salaman of the *Sunday Times*, and other gentlemen of the press say to it?

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN SOUTH AFRICAN CHIEF.

The Pondo chief Langalibalele died at Pietermaritzburg yesterday.—*Reuter.*

FUNERAL OF THE BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.

This morning the funeral of the Bishop of St. Asaph took place in the Cathedral yard of St. Asaph. The body was moved on Tuesday night from Crieff, N.B., to the Palace at St. Asaph, whence it was carried at two o'clock to the Cathedral, where it was met by the Ven. D. H. Thomas (the canon in residence), Archdeacon of Montgomery, the Ven. E. Smart, Archdeacon of St. Asaph, Canon Howell, and Canon Hugh Jones, by several of the Cursal Canons, the Vicars Choral, and the choir: as the body was borne up the nave, the opening sentences of the Burial Office were said by the Archdeacon of Montgomery, after which the 90th Psalm was chanted. The Rev. Hugh Jones, the senior canon, read the lesson, after which the hymn "O Shepherd of the sheep," was sung, and the body was then carried to the north-western side of the Cathedral, where it was buried between the graves of a son and daughter of the deceased. The service at the grave was said by the Archdeacons of Montgomery and St. Asaph and Canon Richardson, the senior Proctor in Convocation. Two hymns, one in Welsh and one in English, were sung, and the Bishop of Bangor gave the benediction. The chief mourners were Professor Hughes, the Revs. Pritchard and Joseph Hughes, Archdeacon Griffiths, Captain Dellamore (11th Lancers), and the Principal of Cheltenham, late Dean of St. Asaph. There was a very large attendance of clergy and laity from all parts of the diocese, while a large number of Nonconformist ministers and laymen were present.

SCENES AT MR. O'BRIEN'S PROSECUTION.

BATON AND BAYONET BRUTALITY.

NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. TIM HEALY.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES IN COURT.

WHERE IS MR. O'BRIEN NOW?

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed in Carrickfergus yesterday in connection with the proceedings against Mr. O'Brien under the Crimes Act. From an early hour in the morning crowds gathered in the streets. Several thousand people were in Carrick when the defendant and his friends arrived from Clonmel. Mr. O'Brien, who was accompanied by his counsel, Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., was met at the Carrick-on-Suir railway terminus by a large crowd with bands, and was escorted amidst considerable enthusiasm to the town hall. Having waited here for some time, the two hon members proceeded, accompanied by several clergymen and members of the town council, and followed by a large crowd, towards the court-house. Across the street, and cutting off all access to the court, was drawn a body of policemen with fixed bayonets. Mr. O'Brien essayed to pass, but was seized by a number of policemen and dragged roughly for several yards. While Mr. O'Brien was being thus treated, Mr. Healy was endeavouring to make his way through another part of the line of bayonets. He attempted to get between two of the policemen, one of whom made a stab at his breast. Mr. Healy saved himself from personal injury by drawing back. Addressing the policeman, he said, "Let me pass, ruffian." The reply of the policeman was another dart with the bayonet, but more cautiously given. The district inspector in charge, coming up at this moment refused to give Mr. Healy the name of the policeman. Mr. O'Brien called for the chief officer. An inspector came up, and Mr. O'Brien asked him his name. The inspector smiled, but did not reply. "You are either drunk or beside yourself with excitement," said Mr. O'Brien. After about five minutes' delay a passage was opened, and Messrs. O'Brien and Healy, with some of their friends were allowed to pass.

On arriving at the court-house they found the entrance barred by half-a-dozen policemen, who refused to move aside in order to admit them. A large crowd had meanwhile gathered, the crush being very great. Some one in the crowd threw a stone, which struck the closed half of the court-house door. The police stationed at the entrance drew their batons, and two of them unsheathed their swords, which they raised threateningly over the heads of the people. A second stone was thrown, and the constables at the door called loudly on the men with bayonets to come to their assistance. These, with the inspector at their head, at once charged and quickly scattered the crowd. Shortly afterwards Mr. O'Brien succeeded in entering the court, and was followed in a few minutes by Mr. Healy. It was now twenty minutes to one, and the resident magistrates—Messrs. Bodkin and Considine—had been seated on the bench since shortly after twelve.

When they got into court, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Healy successively complained of the strong language and the conduct of the police. Said Mr. O'Brien, "A county inspector, either under the influence of excitement or drunk, has been very nearly causing a most bloody riot outside. He prevented myself and my counsel from approaching this court, and threatened us with bayonets." Mr. Healy exclaimed, "I barely escaped being stabbed outside this court. I ask the name of the ruffian who tried to stab me. I was refused his name by the county inspector. Even at the court-house a baton was raised over my head, and this in a civilized country? Is there anything like law or liberty in this country? The idea of counsel attempting to be stabbed when proceeding to the court-house! I say it is a scandal to civilization." Mr. Bodkin: I am very sorry to hear it. Mr. Healy: That is no answer to me; you have charge of the peace of this town. Mr. Bodkin: We have not. Mr. Healy: I ask Mr. Ryan, who I see opposite, is there any protection here for counsel? Mr. Ryan: I hope so. Mr. Healy: I ask for the name of the gentleman who is in charge. Mr. Bodkin: Colonel Carew is in charge. Mr. Healy: Can I swear information before you now? Mr. Bodkin: We know nothing of what has occurred outside.

MR. HEALY DEMANDS AN OPEN COURT.

Mr. Healy next insisted that it should be an open court, and declared, "Unless we are to be tried in an open court, we shall leave the court."

Mr. Considine: I think the only object of having the police at the door was to prevent the court being overcrowded. Mr. Healy: I shall be satisfied if the magistrates give instructions that any person having business in the court shall be admitted without question. Mr. Considine: That shall be done.

MR. HEALY APPLIES FOR A SUMMONS AGAINST LORD SALISBURY.

Mr. Ryan, Q.C., having opened the case for the prosecution, the taking of evidence was proceeded with, nearly six hours being thus occupied. Mr. Healy applied for summonses for Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour that they might be examined as witnesses, as well as some Dames of the Primrose League, of which Mr. Balfour was president. Here they were charged with an offence four months after a speech was delivered, which speech contained a recommendation to the people to carry out the policy recommended at Newport by Lord Salisbury and the policy recommended by Mr. Balfour in the case of the Primrose League. Mr. Ryan said he would not give a farthing for Mr. Balfour or Lord Salisbury's evidence. Mr. Healy: The magistrates think differently. What we must do if we don't get these witnesses is to examine every man and woman in the county Tipperary to show that they were not compelled, or induced, or intimidated. I am sure Lord Salisbury will come over, as Mr. O'Brien's vote helped to place him in his present position; and surely the Chief Secretary, as he has never been in Tipperary, will be delighted to come. (Laughter.) The magistrates said they were afraid Lord Salisbury's or Mr. Balfour's evidence would not touch upon the case, and they should refuse the summonses.

Mr. Healy: Your refusal to enable us to prove that we are only treading in the paths of Salisbury and Balfour marks to my mind—preceded as it has been by the bayonets of the employés of these two statesmen presented to our breasts—marks a startling stage of what is called law and order in this country. Mr. O'Brien was selected three or four months after that speech was delivered because Mr. Balfour saw no other way of kidnapping a dangerous political opponent. If their worships were free, if they were not fettered by an unseen bond, to which he would not further refer, they would scout the case out of court. But he feared they would not do anything of the kind. They dare not do anything of the kind, and why? Because his friend Mr. Ryan had told him, and had come down there with the famous Mr. George Bolton at his elbow. (Laughter and cheers in the gallery.)

"CLEAR THE COURT."

Mr. Bodkin: You must have the court cleared. Mr. Healy: It would be better that these proceedings should be brought to a close in peace; it would be better not to clear the gallery and to allow me to proceed without interruption. I say that your worships are constrained. Mr. Bodkin: Wait until the gallery is cleared—I have given the order. Mr. Healy: What order? Mr. Bodkin: To clear the gallery, Mr. Healy: Then I'll be cleared out with it. We won't be convicted here in camera. That's a certainty. We are entitled to be tried in open court. Mr. O'Brien: I shall go out also until I am stopped.

"IS MR. O'BRIEN GONE, SERGEANT BROPHY?"

Mr. Healy, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. F. Mandeville, Mr. J. Cullinane, and others who sat beside them rose and proceeded to leave the court. The people in the gallery and other parts of the building followed their example. The magistrates, evidently astonished, stammered out to the police not to let Mr. O'Brien leave the court. Sergeant Brophy and another constable caught him by the coat, but Mr. O'Brien in the midst of a crowd struggled with his captors, and, pushed by the crowd behind him, he got out. "Let me go," said Mr. O'Brien. "I will not be kept except by force," and he escaped from the grasp of a policeman and got away from the court-house. The magistrates sat like men dumbfounded for a few moments, and then Mr. Bodkin asked, "Is Mr. O'Brien gone, Sergeant Brophy? Why did you not hold him?" Sergeant Brophy: I tried to do the best I could. Mr. Bodkin: Call the defendant. The defendant was called, but there was no answer. After consultation, the magistrates decided to grant a warrant for Mr. O'Brien's apprehension, and to adjourn the court until to-day. The magistrates sat in court for an hour afterwards.

After escaping from the court, Mr. O'Brien, surrounded and followed by a great crowd, marched through the town. The police made repeated efforts to force their way through. Mr. O'Brien apparently got clear away. Several times the police got near Mr. O'Brien, and upon one of these occasions the hon. gentleman received a violent blow in the chest from the butt end of a rifle, but at the time of despatch he had not been arrested.

Subsequently, the police proceeded to clear the streets by baton and bayonet charges. Fighting continued in the streets all through the evening, and so early as seven o'clock at least twenty persons were under surgical treatment for bayonet wounds, several cases being very serious.

THE VACANT WRECK COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Dr. Raikes, brother of the Postmaster-General, has, the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* says, received the offer of the Wreck Commissionership, vacant by the retirement of Mr. Rothery. Dr. Raikes has had an extensive acquaintance with shipping cases in the Admiralty Court. The salary of the Wreck Commissioner is £3,000 a year.

MARKET SALESMEN AROUSED.

THEY DEMAND THE NAMES OF THE FRAUDULENT MEN.

The salesmen of Covent Garden with one accord ridicule the reiteration of the accusation originally printed by the *Horticultural Times*. The statement that the *Pall Mall Gazette* reporter only talked with "outside" salesmen is easily refutable if those who challenge 'the accuracy of our informant will publish the names of the growers who have been defrauded, the salesmen who have cheated them, and the buyers who have so obligingly exposed the wicked salesmen.

This morning a reporter from this paper saw and talked with five of the largest and longest established salesmen in Covent Garden, one or two of them being themselves growers of fruit. Said one of these gentlemen, "I have myself been twenty-six years in the market, and I represent a gentleman who has been over fifty years a salesman. No complaint from any grower has ever reached us, and I am sure we sell for three thousand growers in all parts of the country. If they think they are defrauded, why do they go about it in such a roundabout way, why don't they come here and accuse us openly, or bring proceedings against us, or why do they not publish the names of the fraudulent salesmen, or at all events go to work in some straightforward way."

"My books are always open to my customers," said another, and if any grower for whom I sell is dissatisfied, or thinks I am cheating him, why doesn't he come here and demand to see my accounts?"

"The sales are going on at all times," said a third. "It would be a very simple matter for a grower or his agent to stand by the auction desk and take down the prices as they are announced; then he would know just what his fruit fetched. But instead of doing that he goes to work like a sneak and tries to injure a number of honest men, because there are a few thieves in the world."

"Whoever wrote the paragraph in the *Horticultural Times*, said another "is evidently afraid to tellwhere he got his information from. Why doesn't he give names, and make specific accusations? If he will expose a fraud we will thank him, and if he has got the names he ought to publish them. This stabbing in the dark does no good, but harms a number of men whose honesty is unquestionable, and whose reputations are untarnished."

It is said that some notice of the accusations is likely to be taken by the Salesmen's Association Committee, as it is thought to constitute a libel on the association.

MR. F. N. CHARRINGTON IN THE LAW COURTS.

SUED FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

The defendant in the case Lea *v.* Charrington, opened before Mr. Justice Grantham and a common jury in the Queen's Bench this morning, was Mr. F. N. Charrington, the well-known Social Reformer at the East End. The plaintiff, Mrs. Minnie Lea, is a widow, residing in 1887 in Canal-road, Mile-end, and she sued for false imprisonment. Mr. Morelon and Mr. Gill were counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. McCall and Mr. W. P. Horton being for the defendant.

Mr. Moreton said his client from October to November had in her service a girl of the name of Florence Reed, who received notice and left in the latter month. In March, 1888, the plaintiff went to reside at Longfellow-road, where she lived quietly until April. On the 7th of April a gentleman came to the house and represented that he was a meter inspector, and wanted to go over the house, which he did. It turned out in the course of the day that instead of being a meter inspector he was a police-constable, and had in his pocket a search-warrant for the purpose of searching the house, and that the warrant had been obtained by the defendant. The defendant, in connection with the refuge in the East-end, employed a number of female detectives. In October, 1887, he had in his service among other detectives a woman of the name of Annie Green, who was paid 3*s.* a week for watching houses of ill fame, and bringing the defendant auy information she thought fit to give him.

THE BOOT ON THE WRONG LEG.

The London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post* says:—"Mr. John Morley is, politically, the creation of Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain brought Mr. Morley into Parliament at a time when, without Mr. Chamberlain, he must still have been in the chair of the *Pall Mall Gazette* with his £1,500 a year, and if all that is said be true Mr. Chamberlain financed his protégé during the earlier period of his parliamentary career. This is simply absurdly false. Mr. Chamberlain is much more the creation of Mr. Morley than Mr. Morley is the creation of Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Chamberlain has never at any time "financed" Mr. Morley.

"COME WITHIN THE BAR."

There was a short break in the hearing of a railway case which Mr. Justice Denman and Mr. Justice Stephen were hearing this morning, in order that Mr. R. V. Williams, the newly-appointed Queen's Counsel, might be called within the bar. The ceremony is an exceedingly brief one. The new Q.C., wearing a silk gown and a full-bottomed wig, and attended by his clerk, wearing a morning coat, a white tie, and white gloves, came into the court-room and took up his place just outside the bar, which divides the benches occupied by Queen's Counsel from those occupied by the ordinary members of the bar. As soon as their lordships were made aware of the learned gentleman's presence, proceedings in the case before them were stopped, and Mr. Justice Denman formally called upon the new Q.C. to come within the bar. The new Q.C. bowed to the court, and took his place on the bench within the bar. Before he did so, he in turn received the bows of the counsel in attendance and also the congratulations of Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., and Mr. Kemp, Q.C., who were leading counsel before the court. As soon as Mr. Williams had taken his seat, Mr. Justice Denman asked, "Do you move, Mr. Williams?" Mr. Williams, however, had no motion to make, and he and his clerk, who looked as pleased as though he himself had just taken silk, withdrew from the court-room, and Mr. Kemp proceeded with his argument in the railway case.

Mr. Williams visited all the courts in turn. In the divisional court presided over by the Lord Chief Justice, after the usual formalities, his lordship said: "I have great gratification in seeing the son of a great lawyer to whom I owe much attain a position to which he is justly entitled by his own merits."

THE LATE SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK'S WILL.

By his will, dated November 21, 1878, with a codicil made July 28, 1886, the late Sir Frederick Pollock, of 59, Montagu-square, Senior Master of the Supreme Court of Justice and Queen's Remembrancer, who died on the 23th ult., aged seventy-three years, leaving personalty valued at £19,770 18*s.* 3*d.*, bequeaths £300 each to his sons, Frederick, Walter Herries, and Maurice Emilius, and £200, the balance at his bankers', his house in Montagu-square and its contents, and the income for her life of his residuary estate to his wife, Julia Anna Maria Catherine, Lady Pollock, on whose decease the ultimate residue of his estate i to be divided in equal shares among his three sons.

ACCIDENT TO A COUNTY COUNCIL CANDIDATE.

A serious accident is to-day reported from Llandovery. Mr. Lewis Davies, County Council candidate, was driving out to address his constituents, when his team of horses ran off. Mr. Davies pulled to the ditch, but his carriage was dashed to pieces, and he lies in a precarious condition.

AN EXPLOSION AT REUTER'S.

A gas explosion occurred early this morning at Reuter's Telegram Company's office, in Old Jewry, caused by rats gnawing the pipe. Fortunately the damage was confined to an upper floor. Several fire engines were early on the scene, but the ir services were not required.

PAPER MILLS BURNED IN GLASGOW.

The Clyde Paper Mills, in Springfield-road, Glasgow, belonging to Messrs. Brown, Stewart and Co., were destroyed by fire this morning. The buildings occupied two acres of ground, but owing to the inflammable materials in them, they were totally destroyed. The damage is estimated at £20,000. Three hundred persons are thrown out of employment by the fire. Sparks fell upon an adjoining calico print works, but it was saved by the efforts of the firemen.

Dr. Hayle says that Mr. John Bright's condition to-day remains the same as the last four weeks. His strength is good, and he is able to sit up two hours daily. The state of the lungs is about the same.

A fire broke out early this morning in the Matlock local board buildings, and did considerable damage.

The King of the Netherlands is in a sinking condition. There is complete atony.

The first house dinner of the National Liberal Club for the present season will take place on March 6. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., will preside, and the guest of the evening will be the Earl of Aberdeen.

The Madrid police last night arrested a young man in the act of lighting the fuse of a petard which he had placed in one of the windows of the Ministry of Justice.

THE ELECTION OF ALDERMEN.

THE OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WHAT THE COUNCILS DID YESTERDAY.

The Government has given its opinion in favour of the view that aldermen should be elected from without the Council. Mr. Long has written to Viscount Valentia, of Oxfordshire, as follows:—"You may quote Ritchie and myself if you wish. We have both repeatedly, during the discussions on the bill and since, stated that not only was it the intention of Parliament that the aldermen should be taken outside and not inside the Council, but we have pointed out that no such reason exists in the case of County Councils, as there does in the town councils, of selection from within."

Yesterday several County Councils held their first meeting, and considered the question of aldermen, with the following results:—

Name of County.	Aldermen.	Inside.	Outside.	Remarks.
Cambridge	14	6	8	Mostly magistrates.
Denbighshire	16	2	14	All Liberals.
Derbyshire	20	10	10	16 C., 4 L.
Devonshire	26	9	17	
Ely	14	6	8	Two defeated candidates.
Glamorgan	—	—	—	All to be Liberals.
Gloucester	20	—	20	
Lancashire	35	35	—	
Lincolnshire	19	19	—	
Oxfordshire	19	—	19	18 C., 1 L.
Pembrokeshire	16	—	—	4 C., 12 L.
Shropshire	17	—	—	

THE RESULT OF GERRYMANDERING.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The newly elected Reformed Town Council of Liverpool had in 1835 a large majority of Liberals, but not content therewith they took unto themselves aldermen of their own political colour, and elected Liberal mayors in 1835-6-7-8-9 and 1840, when Nemesis overtook them. The Tories got enough of a majority to elect the half of the aldermen in 1841, and as these vote half each three years for the other half, they have bettered upon the Liberal example of 1835 to 1840, and for forty-eight years have continued their apostolical succession and voted for mayors such as they pleased to select. It need hardly be added that these only included three Liberals in forty-eight years. Parliament has wisely refused to county aldermen the right of co-optation still so unhappily continued in boroughs, but it has occurred to me that the case of Liverpool may not be without its use to a political party tempted to abuse the power of co-optation, which was certainly not intended to be so employed.—I am, Sir, &c.,

Liverpool, January 24. JOHN PATTERSON.

THE EDUCATION OF LONDON.

SCHOOL BOARD SKETCHES, BY "AN INSIDER."

The new London School Board seems likely to arouse an amount of public interest strongly in contrast with the indifference which was the lot of its predecessor. The ratepayers in November last returned, indeed, a minority of Progressive members, but it was a minority strong in debating power, and by no means invertebrate in it s opinions. The natural consequence of its presence in the council chamber is a general stirring of the air; speeches are bright, short, and energetic; divisions are raised on points of principle, and do not always go as might be expected from the supposed views of the majority.

Mr. Diggle, in presence, does honour to the presidential chair. A well-shaped head and strong face promise at once ability and firmness, and the promise is carried out. So far, as Chairman, Mr. Diggle has done nothing to justify the hostility with which he is regarded by the Progressive party. He is strictly impartial, and uses his authority with fairness and justice to all parties alike, but you can imagine that in a storm he might be imperious, dictatorial; but a man who can be imperious on necessity is a most useful chairman of any popular assembly. The Vice-Chairman, Dr. Gladstone, with his gentle, clever face and friendly manner, presides with dignity in his chief's absence, but his hand would scarcely be strong enough to hold the helm in troubled waters.

Already the Board has opened up unexpected vistas of reform by following the lead of the Labour Party on the burning question of contracts. What would the old majority say to the resolution carried by the Works Committee under the reference from the Board, that every contractor tendering contracts to the Board shall append to his tender a declaration that he pays his workpeople "not less than the minimum standard rate of wage"? One member, Mr. Winnett, of Westminster, is absolutely infuriated at this new departure.

Mr. Barnes's committee on the legal charges made by the solicitor was appointed yesterday, and forms a satisfactory tribunal. It was at first proposed that it should consist of Mr. Bayley, Mr. Dellow, Colonel Prendergast, Mr. Rutson, and Mr. Whiteley. General Moberley was proposed in the place of Mr. Bayley, who could not serve; but it was finally decided that Mr. Conybeare, M.P., should be substituted for Mr. Dellow, and the Hon. Lyulph Stanley for General Moberley. The matter is thus left in the honourable and capable hands of Colonel Prendergast and Messrs. Conybeare, Stanley, Rutson, and Whiteley, and their decision on the questions of facts will be accepted with confidence by all.

Another interesting matter was the debate on Mr. Conybeare's motion, that an inquiry should be made by the School Management Committee into the numbers of children coming to school in want of food, and the best means by which the Board can co-operate with the voluntary agencies that supply food, or otherwise facilitate its provision. The motion was silently seconded by Mrs. Besant, and Miss Davenport Hill moved an amendment referring the matter "as an open question" to the Committee, General Moberley seconding. Hereon a smart debate: Messrs. Lang and Foster hostile to the system; Mr. Kitson afraid of the encouragement of rash marriages; Mrs. Besant urgently pleading that the inquiry should be made, and opining that the off-chance of a penny dinner a week would not prove a strong incentive to marriage; Mrs. Dilke raising the question of free meals generally, and preaching the hard doctrines of the Fawcett political economy; Mr. Headlam warmly in favour of free meals, but noting that the question was not raised by the resolution; Mr. Jay doubtful on theory, but quite sure that, in practice, the children must be fed. As it was evident that Mrs. Besant's known Socialism was frightening many members away from the modest proposal of Mr. Conybeare, she having seconded it, Mr. Conybeare (at Mrs. Besant's suggestion) pointed out that he was personally opposed to free meals supported by the rates, and the amendment was triumphantly rejected by 33 votes to 13. It is very likely that the whole question of free meals will be raised shortly by the Rev. S. D. Headlam and Mrs. Besant.

After this business of a drier kind, and an out-going of members eager for tea, swallowed with one ear open for the division bell; then a rush through reports, already carefully examined in committee, and—"Is it the pleasure of the Board that it now adjourn?" "Agreed." Exit.

WESLEYANS AND THEIR LIABILITIES.

The recent effort made by the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary executive to raise a sufficient sum to clear off the existing debt on the society by means of family offerings throughout Methodism has resulted in some £5,000 being raised This, with the special effort promoted by a wealthy layman in London, is likely to free the society from its present financial embarrassment.

THE KEMPTON PARK GREAT CHAMPION MEETING.

Somewhat dull and cold was the weather on leaving Waterloo this morning, but fortunately on arrival at Kempton the light was much better than hitherto, and final courses were witnessed under moderately pleasant circumstances. The attendance showed considerable falling off from the two previous afternoons, and, with such a poor day's card to get through, it was not deemed necessary to make a resumption until 12.30, half-an-hour after the announced time.

THE KEMPTON PARK GREAT CHAMPION STAKES, for 64 all ages, at £10 10*s.* each (£400 added by the Company): winner £600, second £200, third £50; fourth £50; four winners of three courses, £20 each, eight winners of two courses, £10 each.

FIFTH ROUND.

Pilate Black beat Barbican II. 2 to 1 on the winner, who led fully two lengths, and, coming round nicely, scored a second time. Barbican II. then had a chance, but the favourite was not to be denied, and had well won when puss was killed.

Puddletown beat Odoardo. 7 to 2 on Odoardo. It was a splendid race for the turn, which the non-favourite just gained, and having all the best of what followed he won easily at the finish, puss meeting with his death.

DECIDING COURSE.

PUDDLETOWN beat PILATE BLACK.

The CITY OF LONDON STAKES, for 32 dog and bitch puppies, at £6 10*s.* each.

THIRD ROUND.

Jim o'The Hill beat High Horse.	Royal Conservative beat Wickentree.
West Harton beat Master Hawkins.	Miss Kitten beat Belted Bill.

The WESTMINSTER STAKES ended in a draw, the Last of the Macs. Jock Scott, Edenshaw, and Miller's Rab dividing the stakes.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS FIRM.—FOREIGN STOCKS DULL.—AMERICANS IRREGULAR.—SMALL BUSINESS.

The effect of the reduction in the official minimum of the Bank of England has been very slight on rates in the open market. It has allowed of the joint stock banks reducing their allowances on deposits, and a further reduction being made by the bill brokers and discount houses, while it has also led to a fractional decline in the discount rate, but that is all. Three months' bank paper is now taken at 2 per cent., though the nominal quotation is still 2 to 2½ per cent. Short money is still very plentiful and can be obtained at 1 per cent. for the day and 1½ per cent. over the settlement. The advices received from New York of a further considerable sum having been engaged for shipment to Europe have helped the downward movement in the discount rate, and the opinion is now pretty generally held that for a time at least a very easy condition of the market may be looked for.

There is little disposition on the Stock Exchange to enter into fresh commitments, more especially as the account is now close at hand, and the movement of prices is for the most part slight. The decline in the Bank Rate has had no appreciable effect in stimulating purchases of investment securities. Consols are steady and unchanged. In the Home Railway market the North Eastern Railway dividend which was announced late last night is as good as the most sanguine operator had expected, and has led to a sharp recovery in the price of North Eastern Consols. The declaration too, has had a favourable influence on the market generally, and values are mostly higher. Foreign Government Bonds are dull and few changes of interest have taken place. Reports from Buenos Ayres announce a renewed advance in the premium on gold which is now quoted at 52.35 per cent. There is little doing in the American market. The advices with respect to the meeting of railroad presidents yesterday are meagre, and there is some uncertainty as to what the result of the meeting really was. Trunks continue their upward course and Mexican Railway issues are the turn better. Spanish Copper Mining shares are again appreciably lower.

In connection with the considerable premiums which are bid for new nitrate companies before even the particulars of the issue, amount of capital, &c., are known, complaint is made, and with good reason, of the way in which these new issues are allotted. Although nominally offered to the public, the only ones who get allotments as a rule are those fortunate people who have a friend behind the scenes. Large amounts of money have been made lately in this way by the lucky ones.

The action taken by the Queensland Investment Mortgage and Land Company against four of their local directors in Queensland, is backed up, we understand by very strong opinion of counsel. On the other hand, the men against whom damages are claimed for neglect of duty and malfeasance are of the highest repute in the colony, and their aspect of the case has not yet been presented. From the shareholders' point of view, if the company fails to substantiate its charges it can only lose the costs of the action, while the hope is entertained that heavy losses will be made good. At the close of 1887-8 a suspense account of £50,000 was created to provide for bad debts and unrealized losses, and it is believed that this sum will be sufficient for the purpose in any contingency. The directors have arranged to communicate their views to the shareholders immediately.

Subscriptions are invited for the share capital of the Zout Kom Nitrates (Limited) Company, which amounts to £125,000, and is divided into £5 shares. The vendor will take a portion of the shares. The company has been formed to acquire a property in the Calvina district of Cape Colony, South Africa, on which are nitrate deposits. The price to be paid for the same is £100,000, payable in cash and shares.

The directors of the Costa Rica Railway Company (Limited) invite subscriptions for £600,000 second mortgage debentures of £100 each, carrying interest at 6 per cent. per annum, if and so far as the net revenue for any year shall suffice to pay the interest for that year after making provision for the £655,000 first mortgage debentures. The contractor undertakes to pay the interest on the present issue until the whole of the railway has been taken over by the company. Principal is repayable at par September 19, 1916. The price of issue is £97 per £100 bond. Interest will accrue from the date of payment of the instalments on the bonds.

The list of applications for shares in Walker, Parker, and Co. (Limited) was closed at noon to-day for London.

Messrs. W. D. and H. O. Wills, of Bristol and London, have admitted as a partner Mr. Walter Melville Wills (son of their present partner, Mr. H. O. Wills).

Dividends announced:—The North Eastern Railway at 7¼ per cent. per annum, against 6½ per cent. per annum a twelvemonth ago. Taff Valley Railway 10 per cent. per annum with a bonus of 5 per cent.; the Bank of Egypt 9 per cent. for the year. Australian Joint-Stock Bank 12½ per cent., with bonus of 2*s.* per share, equal to 15 per cent. per annum. Ocean Marine Insurance 2*s.* 6*d.* per share. Hull Brewery Company, 8 per cent. for the year on ordinary shares. The Hull Dock Company, on the ordinary stock ½ per cent. for 1888, the preference stock being paid in full. The National Liberal Club Building Company (Limited) at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—The market opened quiet without a change, Sales 8,000. Futures inactive. Prices same as last night. January, 32: January-February and February-March, 29; March-April to May-June, 28; July-August, 30; September 29. Tenders 8,100. This week's receipts: American interior towns estimated 52,000. Next week's receipts at ports estimated 140,000.

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: North Eastern 1⅛, Great Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire ½, Caledonian, North Western, and Midland ⅜, Hull and Barnsley and Metropolitan ¼, North Brit'h Deferred ¼, the Preferred ⅛, Great Eastern, Brighton Deferred, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Hungarian Gold and Russian 1873 ½, and Peruvian 1870 1-16. *Declined*: Greek 1881, Uruguay Bonds, French Three and Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, Egyptian Unified, Peruvian 1872, and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ½, Lake Shore, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Ohio, and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, Norfolk and Western and Northern Pacific Preference ⅛ each. *Fallen*: Erie Second Mortgage and Wabash Preference ¼, Central Pacific, New York Central, and Pennsylvania shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Grand Trunk Guaranteed ⅜, the Second Preference ⅛, Canadian Pacific ¼, Mexican First and Second Preference ¼. *Lower*: Mexican Ordinary ⅛, Nitrate shares ⅛, Grand Trunk First Preference ⅛, and Lombardo Venetian 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Receded*: Rio Tinto ½, Mason and Barry ¾, De Beers ¼, Suez Canal ¼, Spratts ⅛, and Ottoman Bank 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Brighton A	137½	½	London and West.	69½	70½
Consols	100⅛	⅛	Chatham (Ordinary)	24⅞	5⅛	London Joint Stock	40	1
New Consols (2¾)	99	⅛	Do. Preference	106	⅛	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	44⅜	5½
Reduced 3 p. c.	100⅜	1	North Western	175¼	¼	Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	52½	3½
Local Loan Stock	103⅛	¾	South Western	144½	5½	**MINES.**		
New 2½ per Cent	107½	8	Manchester & Shef.	71	3	Indian Consolidated	5/16	7/16
India 3½ per Cent.	107½	8	Do. A	37⅛	⅞	Mysore shares	4½	⅜
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	70	⅛	Met. Consolidated	75	⅛	Ooregums	1⅜	2
Egyptian Guar.	101¼	2⅛	Do. Land Stock	69½	70½	Cape Copper	6½	⅛
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112	⅛	Do. District	35½	4	Namaqua	2¾	3½
Do. 3 p. c. Sterg	103⅝	¼	Midland	138	½	Mason and Barry	8⅝	⅝
Birmingham Corp. 3½	111	12	North British Pref	76⅛	⅝	Rio Tinto	22	¾
Liverpool	112	13	Do. Def.	57½	¾	Montana £1 shares	2	⅜
FOREIGN STOCKS.			North Eastern	164½	¾	Delieers new shares	15¾	17 xd
Argentine 6 p. c.	102	4	North Stafford	117	18	S. African Explor.	17	¼
Do. Hard Dols.	69½	71½	South Eastern	135	5	**TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES**		
Do. Treasury	90	6	Do. Deferred	103⅜	⅝	Anglo-American	50	1
Austrian Gold	68	70	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**			Do. Pref.	84	5
Do. Silver	101½	2½	Canada Pacific	51	¼	Brazilian submarine	13⅜	⅝
Brazilian 1875	101	5	Can. Pacific Share	36½	¾	Direct Uni. State	10	⅜ xd
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	93⅜	9½	Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	69⅜		Eastern	12⅝	Paid
Do. Cousmns I.	93⅜	9½	Denver & R. Grande	15⅜	17	Ditto Extension	12⅜	13 xd
Chilian 4½ p. c. 1895	103	4	Do. Pref.	41½	51½	United Telephone	14¾	⅜
Costa Rica A	82⅛	8½	Illinois Shares	115½	16½	Globe Teleg. Trust	7	¼
Do. B	82⅛	8½	Lake Shore	104⅜	xd	**TRAMWAYS, ETC.**		
Egypt. State Dom	101¼	¾	Ohio & Mississippi	22	⅛	London Gen. Om.	200	10
Do. Unified	89 11/16	13/16	Louis. and Nash.	68¾	¾	London Street	13	14
Do. Preference	102⅜	3½	Mex. Cen. Bonds	71	⅛	London Tramway	14	15 xd
Do. Daira Sanieh	78½	80	Miss. Kan. & Texas	13½	14	North Metropolitan	17½	18½
French 3 p. c. Rnts.	81⅝	2	N. Y. Cen. Shares	111	⅛ xd	**WATERWORKS.**		
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnts.	103	⅛	New York Ontario	15⅝	⅜	Chelsea Waterworks	250	64
Greek 5 p. c. 1881	83½	7½	Erie Shares	23⅝	9⅝	East London	205	6
Hung. Gold Rentes	94⅜	⅜	Do. Sec. Mort.	104¼	¾	Grand Junction	121	5
Italian	93⅜	⅝	Norfolk & West. Pref	52⅜	3½	Kent	277	82
Mexican Converted	14⅛	15	N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	51⅜	⅜	Lambeth	255	8
Peruvian 5 p. c. '72	15⅜	17½	North Pacific Pref	61⅛	⅜	New River, New	350	60
Do. 6 p. c.	61	¾	Pennsylvania Sh.	54½	5⅝	Sthwrk & Vauxhall	167	72
Portuguese	10⅜	⅛	Phil. & Read. Sh.	24½	¾	W. Middlesex	264	9
Russian 1873	97⅜	⅛	Union Pacific Shares	64⅛	¾	**GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.**		
Spanish 4 p. c.	10⅜	2	Wabash Preference	23¼	¾	Gaslight & Coke A	260	4
Turkish 1865	27⅜	¾	Grand Trunk Ord	11⅜	⅜	Imp. Continental	210	14
Group 1	13¾	16	Do. First Pref.	73⅜	⅜	South Metropolitan	302	7
Group 2	14	⅛	Do. Second Pref.	43½	⅜	Do. Electric (£4 pd)	3¾	4¼
Group 4	84⅜	6	Do. Third Pref.	27⅛	8⅜	**MISCELLANEOUS.**		
4½ p. c. 1891	89⅜	⅞	Do. Guaranteed	75⅜	¾	Allsopp	8⅜	⅝
5 p. c. Defence	89⅜	⅞	Mexican Ordinary	34⅜	43⅜	Guinness and Co.	312¼	15
5 p. c. Priority	81	⅞	Do. First Pref	114½	15	Hotchkiss	10⅜	⅝
Uruguay Unified	71	½	Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	62¾	9⅝	Bryant and May	13⅜	⅝
Virginia Funded	41½	2½	Lombardo-Venetian	8¾	⅜	Spratt's Patent	10	¼
U.S. 4½ p. c.	110	12	Varna 3 per cent.	8	⅛	Liverpool Nitrate	27½	8¾
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Nitrate Railway	5¾	6¼	Primitiva Nitrate	3½	5
Caledonian	1⅛	⅛	**BANKS.**			Salt Union Shares	5¾	xd
Great Eastern	60	¾	Alliance Bank	14	⅛	P. and O. Steam	65	8
Great Northern	119	20	City Bank	20	1 xd	Royal Mail Steam	69	8
Ditto A	104⅛	5½	Consolidated Bank	3	⅛	Nat. Discount Co.	11½	12
Great Western	153⅜	⅜	Imperial Ottoman	11 3/16	5/16	Hudson's Bay	19½	⅛
Hull and Barnsley	34½	5	London and County	89½	90½	Suez Canal	87½	8
Lanc. and Yorc.	11⅞	1	London of London	90¼	1½	S. & W. Ind. Dock	13	20
Brighton (Ordinary)	147	9	Union of London	40¼	1½	London and St. K.	39	41

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	13⅜	13¼	Wemmers	13	⅛
Tarapaca Bank	4⅜	5¼ pm	Langhagies	6⅛	⅜
Tarapaca Water	14	½	Jubilee	8½	⅜
Jumpers Gold	15¾	¼	San Jorge	9	½ pm
Spes Bona	6	½	Pahang Corporation	5½	½ pm
			Simmer and Jack	10¼	¼

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

Next to Mr. Phelps himself, the guest who had the most enthusiastic reception at the Mansion House banquet last night was Sir James Hannen. Before the loving cup is passed round the toastmaster proclaims the roll-call of the most distinguished guests; and the cheers with which the several names are received afford a capital index to their comparative popularity. The acclamations with which "Sir James Hannen" was received were obviously spontaneous and were extraordinary in their warmth; no other guest, except Mr. Phelps, received even a tenth of such cheering. The demonstration was intended primarily no doubt as a vote of confidence in Sir James Hannen's conscientious endeavours to hold the scales impartially; but coming as it did at the close of the most tedious day that the court has yet had, it must have been meant also as a vote of condolence with the judges in the insufferable boredom to which the *Times* subjects them.

***

Amongst the humours of the evening, the first place belongs to the toastmaster's heroic struggles to clear "the Bishop of Massachusetts." Time after time he rode up, as it were, to that teror of a word—"Massaa—Massach—Massachus—but no, each time his tongue fought shy and turned back. Loud were the laughing cheers when at last with the courage of despair he cleared the word at a jump, and the "Bishop of Massa-coo-setts" was safely left behind him. "Oh! shade of Harker," said an old City hand by my side. "What," I asked, "had become of Harker?" "Dined himself to death long ago," was the answer.

***

The organization of a big banquet like that of last night is no easy matter. To decide who to ask is difficult enough; but to settle where they are all to sit must be more difficult still. In these and all other such knotty points the Lord Mayor relies absolutely on the wide knowledge and unfailing tact of his secretary, Mr. Soulsby. Lord Mayors come and Lord Mayors go, but, fortunately for them all, Mr. Soulsby stays on for ever. He is said to be the only man who (like Lord Macaulay and the Archbishops) can say his Lord Mayors backwards.

***

There was a statement in one of the society papers last Saturday to the effect that Lord Randolph Churchill was suffering from "smoker's throat," and had been ordered by Sir Morell Mackenzie to totally abstain from his favourite cigarettes. I am informed by Lord Randolph, who is staying at Monte Carlo, that the statement is entirely untrue. Whereat I rejoice, alike as a politician and as a cigarette-smoker.

***

"I am able," writes my Naples correspondent, "to confirm from Mr. Gladstone's own lips the fact which I communicated to you in my last letter—namely, that he will not pay a visit to the Pope. It is even doubtful if he will ever go to Rome; but if he does so, his sojourn there will be strictly private. When Mr. Gladstone was discoursing about the rumours which are current, especially in England and Italy, concerning his desire to bring about if possible some amicable understanding between the Quirinal and the Vatican, he added, with much political significance, that it was not his intention at the difficult moment 'to place himself between the Pope and the Irish.'"

***

Mr. Gladstone was laid up with toothache on Friday, and accordingly could not profit by Mr. Tell Meuricoffre's invitation to luncheon at his town house and afterwards visit the Naples aquarium, which is one of if not the most celebrated in Europe. This week excursions will be made to Sorrento and Amalfi, Mr. Gladstone remaining a day or two at each. Rooms in the latter place have already been taken in the Cappucini Hotel, which is beautifully situated on the brow of the hill, commanding a splendid view of the Gulf of Salerno. Amalfi is a name familiar to all students of English literature; it was the scene of Webster's magnificent tragedy, "The Duchess of Malfi," and it was here Masaniello had his origin a name so famous in the Annals of Naples, and in the history of the world, for his sudden access to the sovereign rule and the short time he maintained it gave rise to the old saying, "a nine days' wonder."

***

In all the mass of writing and talking that there has been about the London County Council, I have seen nothing on the important question of dress. Are the councillors to have any distinctive robes? Is there to be any meaning for London in "an alderman's *gown*"? Personally I am all in favour of these ancient customs in costumes. Anything that imparts a little colour and variety into life is to the good. And why should all the fun and flummery be kept for the "City," and none of it go to the "County" of London?

***

The following is a prima donna's menu. During the interval at a concert Mdme. Adelina Patti drinks a glass of champagne (Pommery-Grého). For dinner on a concert day she takes a slice from a saddle of mutton, a glass of Léoville, and a baked apple.

***

What is the value of a man's thumb? If a railway guard bangs to the door and crushes the thumb you can prosecute the railway company, but I cannot lay my hands at this moment upon cases showing the precise sum at which juries appraise the value of that indispensable member of the hand. The question is prompted by a remark I heard the other day that it cost Mr. Sanine, the patriotic Russian merchant, who occupies the store at 94, Queen's-road, Bayswater, £20 to get rid of his thumb!

***

It came about in this way. Mr. Sanine has a store which is "quite Russian" in its decorations and adornments, with the samavar as its national trade mark; and a short time ago he was uncorking a bottle of his excellent wine (which is not sufficiently appreciated in this country), when the glass broke and cut his thumb. He first of all tried to save it, as any man would under the circumstances, but as the wound began to be gangrened he had to have his thumb amputated, and, in the end, it cost him £20! At this rate, I should like a clever accountant to tell me what would be the total value of all the fingers and thumbs and toes belonging to the average human being if they were all cut off at separate times. What a pity it is that we cannot capitalize the value of our members!

THE HOUSE-TO-HOUSE ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY.

The House-to-House Electric Light Supply Company had a sort of house-warming last night. They have established their first central station in Kensington, on a site adjoining the West Brompton station of the District Railway, and having invited electricians, members of Parliament, financiers, county councillors, vestrymen, and others interested in electric lighting to come and see what had been done, they afterwards dined them in Bailey's Hotel, Gloucester-road. The station has been designed and erected by the engineer of the company, Mr. William Lowrie, on the lines of the system of electric distribution worked out by him at Eastbourne. The mains are underground, and in order to secure economy in their size the current generated is of high tension. At each house lighted, the current is changed into low tension by means of converters known as the "Lowrie-Hall." Three complete sets of plant are at present in working order, but the intention is to lay down twelve. Each set is capable of producing electricity for 4,000 incandescent lamps, and when the station is complete, it will have a capacity of 48,000 incandescent lamps, representing about 100,000 lamps installed in about 2,000 houses.

The company has made application to the Board of Trade for a provisional order under the Electric Lighting Act to light the parish of St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington. Pending the granting of this provisional order permits have been given to the company by owners of private property in the vicinity to lay mains underground, and in accordance with these permits the mains of the company are already laid throughout a considerable area. With respect to the rate at which they will supply the electric light, the company propose to charge on the basis of a sliding scale, varying with the maximum-supply demanded by the householder, as follows:—(1) At the rate of 1*s.* per Board of Trade unit for the first 100 hours' consumption of the maximum supply demanded; (2) At the rate of 8*d.* per Board of Trade unit for the second 100 hours' consumption of the maximum supply demanded; (3) at the rate of 4*d.* per Board of Trade unit for any further quantity consumed. The company is in negotiation for the erection of similar stations in various parts of the metropolis and of the United Kingdom.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand, 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE LION FEASTING THE EAGLE.

"The most distinguished gathering that has ever assembled in the Mansion House" was the verdict that one heard pronounced on all sides last night, with more unanimity than modesty. But there is no gainsaying it, for was it not endorsed by the Lord Mayor himself? We have with us, he said, in proposing the toast of the evening, "members of both Governments—the past and the present" (for example, Lord Halsbury and Mr. Childers); "statesmen of both parties" (for example, Sir James Fergusson and Lord Rosebery); "all her Majesty's judges but two;" "representatives of science, art, literature, and journalism"

(for example, Professor Stokes, Sir F. Leighton, Mr. Lecky, and Mr. Buckle); "the most eminent of City bankers and merchants" (for example, Messrs. de Stern, Mr. Martin, Mr. Barker, and Mr. Gilbey); and finally, "all the distinguished Americans now in London," whom Mr. Soulsby, the indispensable, was able to collect.

THE GATHERING OF THE GUESTS.

The Lord Mayor, if he had liked, might have greatly extended his list. As one stood in the reception rooms before dinner and noted the gathering of the guests, there was not a class or an interest which one missed. The law perhaps predominated—a compliment to the guest of the evening, who is himself of course a lawyer. The Parnell Commission in particular was very strongly represented. Not only were the Commissioners present, but the Attorney-General also was there, and so was Sir Henry James. Mr. Lockwood held an impromptu conversation with Sir Edward Clarke on the Mercier case. Mr. George Lewis discussed the events of the day with Mr. Reid, and the Lord Chancellor toddled in the least observed of all observers. If a man is devoid of presence a reception at the Mansion House is the thing to discover it. At the head of the Long Parlour stands the Lord Mayor, in his robes of State. One by one the guests are ushered into his presence by the toastmaster. As soon as each of them has passed the chair, he falls back on one side or the other, and a double row is thus formed between which succeeding guests have to run the gauntlet. Among the judges, Mr. Justice Stephen, Lord Coleridge, Sir James Hannen, and Lord Justice Bowen are certainly the most striking figures. Sir Frederick Leighton and Sir John Millais easily eclipsed all their brothers of the brush. Mr. Alma Tadema, by the way, amused himself during the speeches by diligently sketching: is he going to break out in a new place? Among the journalists, Mr. Greenwood, and Mr. Lucy, and Mr. Robinson, looked insignificant enough beside Sir Edwin Arnold with his sparkling orders, and Mr. Burnand with his expansive smile. To give some idea of the representative character of the gathering we cannot do better than enumerate a few other of the 300 guests. At the high table were Mr. Courtney, Sir W. H. Gregory, Sir E. Thornton, Lord Magheramorne, Mr. H. H. Fowler, the Lord Mayor of York, Sir Archibald Alison, and Sir Andrew Clark. At table B were Mr. Poland, Q.C., and Colonel Gouraud; at table C, Dr. Parker, Mr. Whistler, Mr. Charles Wyndham, Dr. Allon, and Mr. Mansfield. Mr. Soulsby, who is responsible for the seating on these occasions, and who is much to be congratulated on the felicity of his combinations, had clearly been sitting at Dr. Parker's feet, and placed the actors next to the preachers. At table D were Mr. Browning, Mr. Monro, Sir F. De Winton, Mr. Montagu Williams, Broadley Pasha, Mr. Diggle, and Dr. A. C. Mackenzie. At table E were Sir F. Bramwell, Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, Sir F. A. Abel, Sir Oscar Clayton, Sir Theodore Martin, Sir F. W. Burton, and Mr. W. S. Gilbert; whilst at the other three tables we noticed Dr. W. H. Russell, Mr. Woolner, Dr. Adler, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. Walter Besant, Mr. Linley Sambourne, Mr. Barnby, Mr. Ilbert, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and Mr. Newman Hall. It will be seen from these names how widely representative the gathering was. Not the least interesting feature in the grouping was the presence of the Lord Mayor's sons—all young men who have honourably distinguished themselves at the universities, and all absurdly like their father—presiding at three of the side tables.

THE SPEECHES.

Perhaps the only thing unworthy of the occasion was the speechifying. An exception indeed must be made, in favour of the Lord Mayor, whose brevity, felicity, and good sense won general applause. Lord Coleridge, too, who responded for the Bar, gave the company a taste of that "silver eloquence" of which he is so great a master. Sir Frederick Leighton's stately periods were full of good points, marred by over-seriousness of presentation, but he ended with one thoroughly good thing: "As an artist he drank to another artist, a gentleman who had excelled in one of the most admirable of all arts." It was positively pitiable to hear the insignificant little man who is Lord High Chancellor of England straining at "a point of contact" which he never reached, repeating time after time "this most distinguished audience," and "our most illustrious guest," and eternally coming back to "those conversant with the administration of justice." Mr. Leonard Courtney, who replied for the House of Commons, was at least as tedious, and caused something of a titter by pulling the toast round to a proportional representation. The Attorney-General's speech was interesting as showing that he can be quite as dull at the dinner table as in the courts. Even Lord Rosebery was by no means in his usual form. There was too much of the long-winded "I am not one of those" style about his speech, and too little of the pleasant banter which he usually has at command. But perhaps the sorriest show of all was that made by science and literature—Professor Stokes, as chance had it, was at one far end of the room, Mr. Lecky at the other. To any one sitting in the middle, not a sentence from either speaker was audible, and very few of the company made even a pretence of listening.

THE SPEECH OF THE EVENING.

It was not very difficult to shine in such inarticulate company as this. But this should not detract from the credit due to the "dignified and pathetic eloquence" (as Lord Rosebery called it) of the American Minister in returning thanks for the toast of his health. The speech will be better to read than to hear, for Mr. Phelps is not a distinguished-looking man, and his voice is hard, perky, and nasal. But it was impossible not to be struck by the sincerity of his feeling and the felicity of his sentences. His cordial reception in this country had shown him, he said, that he was not so much an Ambassador from one Government to another as from one people to another people. The American Minister in London is not simply a diplomatist; he is also a guest—the messenger of good will and mutual esteem between the two great nations of a single race. The English people have a claim on the American Minister for his co-operation in every good work; and so, said Mr. Phelps, "I have been in and out among you, doing what I could to promote a better understanding and a fuller knowledge between the two countries. In these days hostilities between Governments are no longer possible until the people become hostile; and the English and American peoples will never become hostile until and unless they misunderstand each other and fail to see each other as they really are." Mr. Phelps then went on in an eloquent passage to describe America as being to Englishmen the land where are "the homes of their children" and England as being to Americans the land where are "the graves of their ancestors." Finally referring, although at a respectful distance, to recent complications, the American Minister remarked that of course some friction would occasionally arise, due to mistakes on the one side and on the other; but, he added, "the man who never makes mistakes never makes anything." This was the great hit of the evening; and with it we may take leave of one of the pleasantest and best arranged gatherings ever assembled beneath the hospitable roof of the Mansion House.

MR. PHELPS.

HUMAN SACRIFICES TO A HORRIBLE LUST.

WHAT MR. CAINE SAW IN A GOVERNMENT OPIUM DEN.

"I have been in East-end gin palaces on Saturday nights, I have seen men in various stages of delirium tremens, I have visited many idiot and lunatic asylums," writes Mr. Caine, M.P., from Lucknow, "but I have never seen such horrible destruction of God's image in the face of man, as I saw in the 'Government' opium dens of Lucknow. To my dying day I shall carry the recollection of the face of a handsome young woman of eighteen or nineteen years, sprawling on the senseless bodies of men, her fine brown eyes flattened and dulled with coming stupor, and her lips drawn back from her glittering white teeth. Another girl of the same age was sitting in a group of newly-arrived smokers, singing some lewd romance as they handed round the pipe. I went from room to room and counted ninety-seven persons of both sexes in various stages of opium stupor. Green hands could get drunk for a penny or less, but by degrees more and more opium is needed, and the callous keeper of this hideous den showed us men whom 180 drops of thick opium, mixed with tobacco, hardly sufficed to intoxicate. I came out staggering and faint with the poison-laden atmosphere.

"After a few minutes walk, my guide said, 'Here is another opium shop; will you go in?' I could not believe there was more than one such abomination in Lucknow, and, mastering my disgust, I entered a second. It was even worse, and more squalidly beastly than the first. Again I went from room to room, and counted on the ground floor alone 117 human swine of both sexes, noticing among them a bonny little lad of six or seven watching his father's changing face with a dreadful indifference. Having counted 117, I was asked to go upstairs, where there were many more customers; I had had more than even my strong stomach could stand, but I was told that there would be probably fifty more. It was three in the afternoon when I visited these places, and I am told that after dark the attendance is doubled. I have felt the effects of the fumes ever since, and the slight headache produced will probably last for two or three days. In the city of Lucknow there are thirty distilleries of native spirits, 201 liquor shops, twenty-four opium shops, and ninety-two for bhang and other intoxicating drugs. An opium sot is the most hopeless of all drunkards—once he is well into the clutches of this fiend, everything gives way to his fierce promptings. He only works to get more money for opium. Wife, children, and home are all sacrificed to this horrible lust.

"The receipts of the Government of the North-West Province and Oude from opium, bhang, and other intoxicating drugs, is no less than £67,000, and is steadily on the increase. It will give your readers some idea of the way in which this horrible traffic in intoxicants is being stimulated, if I give the average revenue for the North-West Province and Oude from all intoxicants for the three years 1878-9-80, as compared with 1885-6-7. In the former case, its yearly average was £284,000, in the latter it had run up to £546,000, showing a doubled consumption within seven years. Every day I spend in India brings fresh proof that the Government are stimulating the sale of intoxicants to the very verge of decency, for the sake of the cheaply collected and rapidly increasing revenue which it furnishes."

MR. SPURGEON.

The latest news from Mr. Spurgeon gives the welcome intelligence that he is "daily improving." At the Tabernacle prayer meeting a letter from him was read, in which he wrote:—"It may be some time before this lameness will allow me to walk. I do not think any one could have formed an estimate of the injury I had sustained; but in these few days I have been favoured of God very greatly, and I can invite my dear people to rejoice with me in His restoring hand. I have been shaken terribly, but not in my faith, nor even in my power to see a bright spot on a black cloud."

OUGHT THE INVENTOR OF A NEW TAX TO BE REWARDED?

A curious claim, says the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*, has been made on the Treasury by a gentleman who holds that he is entitled to some remuneration out of the national Exchequer for having suggested the brokers' tax, which was one of the features of Mr. Goschen's last Budget. The Treasury have altogether declined to entertain such an application, and they are not at all inclined to admit that the gentleman who has put forward the claim has any moral right to a gratuity. I understand that the ground of the refusal of the Treasury to entertain the matter was threefold. In the first place, they do not admit that the suggestion made by the claimant was the same, in fact, as the tax imposed; in the second place, they assert that similar suggestions were received from a variety of quarters; and finally, they refuse to admit the principle that any citizen suggesting a new mode of raising the national revenue has any claim whatever to a pecuniary reward payable out of the national funds. The extraordinary thing, observes the correspondent, is that such a demand should ever have been made; but made it has been, and by a professional man in the City who appears to think that he is suffering cruel injustice at the hands of Mr. Goschen.

RESCUE OF A CORSICAN BANDIT.

The telegram from Ajaccio announcing the capture of the notorious Corsican bandit Joseph Anthony Fieschi may have been correct at the moment of its despatch, but the detailed accounts now to hand state that scarcely had the gendarmes overpowered Fieschi than he was rescued by his relatives. Some idea of the condition of Corsica may be gathered from the fact that the fight between the bandit and the gendarmes took place in the principal street of Petreto, a locality of 1,700 inhabitants, and that numbers of people appeared at their windows and watched the proceedings, in which they took a lively interest. When Fieschi was overpowered, after he had dug his stiletto into the abdomen of one of the gendarmes, his mother and his sister with a numerous band of relations fell upon his captors and effected his rescue. He was promenaded in triumph through the town and then made off to the hill side, which he had left to visit his parents. Fieschi's relations are very numerous, and hitherto they have greatly hampered all efforts to effect his arrest. His original *vendetta* was with a member of the well-known Colonna d'Istria family, who had won the good graces of the girl he loved. Fieschi killed Colonna to begin with and afterwards murdered the girl's father and brother. It is stated in the French papers that the Prefect of Corsica is now at Petreto, that Fieschi's mother and sister are both in prison, and that a determined effort is being made to capture the bandit in the *maquis* in which he has taken refuge.

HOW WAS HE GOING TO WEAR IT?

Various reasons are given for the departure of Colonel North from England, but some of his friends aver that he desires to leave Eltham for a time only in order to get away from people who worry him with their proposals. The other Sunday two gentlemen asked to see him, and on being shown into the room said they were engaged in the diamond trade, and wanted to know if he would buy a stone twice as large as the Koh-i-noor. The price they asked was £385,000. Colonel North inquired what they expected him to do with the stone, since, unless he had a mount prepared and wore it strapped round his forehead, he could not see how he could possibly sport it; and they went away sorrowful.—London correspondent *York Herald*.

Professor James Bryce is to be at work at Cambridge in February.

Duncan Johnson, the boy injured by falling from an express train on the Great Northern Railway on Wednesday, still lives, but he is quite unconscious.

To-morrow (Actors' Saturday) the annual collection in aid of the Actors Benevolent Fund will take place at the London and provincial theatres.

The amount at the credit of the savings bank depositors in Canada was increased by 538,782 dols. during the year, making the total deposits on the 30th of June last 41,371,058 dols.

A 'bus service has been arranged to take people "all the way" from the Nag's Head at Holloway to King's-cross—a distance of nearly two miles—for a halfpenny, which is cheaper locomotion than anybody at one time dreamt of.

Cycling has "caught on" in Spain, of all places in the world. Machines are being shipped in large numbers to Barcelona, and orders are continually coming over.

The proposed Jubilee Fund of £50,000 in connection with the Baptists of Victoria has been all raised, one anonymous gentleman having started it with the princely sum of £25,000.

The body of a boy named Pacey was laid out for burial in an upper room of a house at Morton, near Gainsborough, yesterday. The chimney caught fire and ignited a bag of straw, which fell upon the corpse. Before the flames could be extinguished the body had been partly cremated.

The Attorney-General has appointed Mr. Mead and Mr. Charles Mathews senior prosecuting counsel for the Treasury at the Central Criminal Court, in succession to Mr. Poland, Q.C.; and Mr. C. F. Gill and Mr. Horace Avory have been appointed junior prosecuting counsel.

An order has been issued by the authorities of the London and North Western Railway Company to the effect that any goods guard or shunter found coupling or uncoupling waggons without using a shunting-pole for such operation will render himself liable to instant dismissal.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious easily digested, and of great economy a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

MORE ORIGINAL ESSAYS BY YOUTHFUL HANDS.

MR. BARKER'S second and last paper on "Elementary School Life" appears in the February number of *Longman's Magazine*. The last batch of "Youthful Essays" which he has brought together are quite as entertaining as those to which we have already referred; and it is with feelings of real regret that one remembers that this paper is the last of the all too brief series. The book with the new matter which Mr. Barker promises will be looked forward to with lively interest. Here are a few extracts from a boy's impressions of—

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Of all the animals in this world, the Zoological Gardens is the most. You go in by a gate, and when you have got a bit way down, there they are all round you. Amerika cant be nothin to it. They cant run about and hurt you, coz there's a kage dropped over them all. They look so vexed coz you can see all they do and can have a good stare all round at them; and they keep lookin in the corners to see if they can't find some bushes and things to hide behint. The lion, which is the king of all the animals wot ever lived, was so little that I shouldn't have noen it was him, only I have seen picters, and my mother said "Look, Tom, now you can say as you've seen a lion." Why he isn't quarter as big as a eliphent, and he hasn't got no trunk. I think the eliphent could master him if he liked: but the big silly won't try, coz he's so kind and doesn't want to be king. The lion is yeller, but not so yeller as in the picter book wot the Board gev me. He looks at yer through the bars like as wot he was saying "You think as you can fight, don't yer, little boy, just coz you no I can't get out, all coz of this bloomin kage. If I could only skweez through I'd swallow you and yer mother too." I said to my mother "I should like to hear the lion aroaring." Then she said "Why that was aroaring just now when the keeper looked in at him." Then I nearly cried, I was so wild; why, it wasn't like thunder and lightnin at all. It just opened its mouth wide, like as yev seed men sittin at their doors and a-gaping on Sunday afternoons, and it yoped no louder than a apple cart man does. . . . The hippopotimus is like a little mashed eliphent with its trunk sawed off. Its skin is so thick that it can stay in its pond all day without the water soakin through. It makes yer shiver when its eyes look up at yer. Its eyes are like bits of hard bright mud with no white, and bleedin red skin all round. Kangeroos are so nicied that you can look a long time at them without feelin tired. Their back legs are about four times longer than the front ones, and they are a lot too big behint. They sit up just like dogs abegging, and they have a bag right in front for their babies to roll about in. They run so silly, just as if they was tryin to dance at the same time as they are runnin.

BOYS SHOULD ALWAYS BE POLITE TO GIRLS.

From an essay on "Politeness," written by a chivalrous lad thirteen years of age, we extract the following paragraph:—

Boys should alway be polite to the girls, however vexing they may be. When anybody is giving anything away, always let the girls have their turn first. They like it. Girls are not so strong as boys, their hair is long, and their faces are prettier; so you should be gentle with them. If a girl scratches your cheek or spits in your face, dont punch her, and dont tell her mother. That would be mean. Just hold her tight behind by her arms for a minute or two, till she feels you could give it her if you had a mind to. Then say to her kindly, "Don't you do it again, for it is wrong," give her a shake or two, and let her go. This is far better than being unkind to her, and she will thank you for your politeness if she's anything of a girl.

AN ANTEDILUVIAN SALVATION ARMY CAPTAIN.

Last month we laughed over the story of Samson, as it appealed to the imagination of a little boy: this month we are treated to an account of Noah from the pen of a little girl:—

When the gentlman called Noah lived, all the people in the world was so full of sins and marrying, that the land smelt of wickidness and uncleanness. It was so bad that the breath of the smell went up towards Heaven; and behold, God smelt it. Noah used to actilly stand on heaps of stones to preach to the people, and he told them that if they would not be rightyess, God would send such a heavy shower of rain as would drownd them all and wash away the smell. But they only laught at him, and pushed him off the stones, and hussled the poor man about, just like I've seen people go on at the Salvation Army when thay are talkin good things to us under the big blue flag. The people used to stand at the doors of their tents and boo and hoot at Noah, the same as the Army men and women is laught and whissled at by gentlmen standing at their doors and winders. My father says he is shamed to be called an Inglishman when he sees how the Salvation is knocked about and prossecuted. He says people will hold a drunken man up, but will knock a Salvation down. Mother says the polece is as bad as the uthers, cause they pitend not to see anythink of it. . . .

SEAMEN AND THE SEA.

The disillusionment of the boy who had hoped great things from the sea is very interesting. Writing on "Seamen and the Sea," he says;—

Seamen are what we call sailors, and captins, and training ship boys. The sailors you see in the streets are nice little fat men, with red and brown faces. They ware boys' coats and hats, and their trousers are too tite for them up above and too wide for them down below. It makes them feel very riled. Sailors dont ware collers, becose their necks are so thick; and they allways have their boots blacked for fear the captin might see them round a corner. They dont carry their best close in boxes, but they ty them up in big red and blue handkerchiefs just like Christmas puddens. Sailors are very fond of their mothers and sisters, and you neerly allways see them taking them out for a walk. The reason why sailors like to get drunk is becose it makes them roll about like as if they was on the ocheant. You think as the sea is bigger than what it looks. I have seed it once and I wouldnt beleeve it was the ocheant, till the teacher to'd me that it was. It was when our school went from Waterloo to Portsmouth, and nothing to pay only a shilling. Just afore I started from home that morning my mother said to me while she was brushin' me up niced, "Billy, you'll see the waves jump mountains high, if it only blows a bit." Then I said to her, "Have you ever seed it give a jump, mother?" and she said, "No, Billy, I've never seed the sea, nor never shall; but I've heerd on it, Billy." So when the teacher told me that fat piece of green water was the ocheant, I felt as if I'd just come all for nothin. I looked at it till I was nearly sick, and I should have set down and done a good cry, only I had to keep follerin of the teacher, so I hadnt got time. At last I felt so riled that I went up and cote hold of the teacher's coat, and I said, "Please sir, can you make it jump a bit?" But he only laught, and told me what a funny boy I was. I do believe he thought I was a kiddin him. But I wasnt a kiddin him at all. I only wanted to see the ochcant a carryin on same as my mother told me it did.

THIS HAPPY DAY.—BANK HOLIDAY.

Our last extract contains an original enthusiastic description of Bank Holiday:—

They call this happy day Bank holiday, becose the Banks shut up shop, so as people cant put their money in, but has to spend it. People begin talking about Bank holiday a long time afore it comes, but they dont begin to spree about much till the night afore. Bank holidays are the happiest days of a'l your life, becose you can do nearly what you like, and the perlice dont take no notice of you. You can go into fields, and make your horses and donkeys go quick, and shout all about as hard as you like, and larf at people, and dress up in all different colours with guys on your faces, and you can do everythink but steal and brake winders. Never steal or brake winders, for it is written in the Bible. Theres only one thing as spoils Bank holiday, and that is not being fine and hot. When its wet, all the gentlemen get savige, and fight one another, and pull their sweetarts and missises about. I'm very sorry for them all round, becose it is a shame for to see. But when its fine and hot, the gentlemen all larf and are kind, and the women dance about and drink beer like the gentlemen. Everybody's right, and boys don't get skittled round.

ODDS AND ENDS ABOUT ACTRESSES.

May Ostlere, writing in the *Society Herald*, strings together a good deal of little tattle about well-known actresses and others. For instance:—

Nicolini, Adelina Patti's husband, is passionately devoted to billiards and fishing; he can't play a stroke, and never caught anything; but that's no matter. He has several billiard tables at Craig-y-nos, one of which he allows no one to play on but himself, and his phantom games against himself are very amusing to his guests.

Edward Terry writes, "I have two favourite flowers, violets and primroses." Mrs. Kendal prefers lilies of the valley, Mrs. Bernard Beere, roses—this lady is also very fond of decorating her house. Miss Fortescue revels in all kinds of perfumes. Pretty Kate Rorke is a pious little girl, and can often be seen going out to early morning service. Ellen Terry has a weakness for cats; she has a great many, and trains them up to the most amusing tricks.

Mrs. Churchill Jodrell is passionately attached to horses and dogs. "My favourite flower is gardenia," she wrote to me; "my favourite jewel, a sapphire; my special weakness is for horses; and I fear my great failing is extravagance all round."

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The shipments of raw gold from South African ports were larger in December than in any month since the South African gold fields have been opened. The total amounted to £107,865, bringing the year's export to £909,885, as compared with £235,937 in 1887 and £133,534 in 1886. The increase is thus very large, and presumably the shipments will still grow during the current year, but it may be a long time before figures are reached which will justify the prices at which the shares of mining companies are being quoted.

ELECTRIC TRACTION ON THE UNDERGROUND.

The Metropolitan directors express regret in their report just issued that the Electric Traction Company have not been able to complete their arrangements for the experimental working by an electric power locomotive on a section of the railway. Lord Bury, the chairman of the Electric Traction Company, writes to state "that the difficulties, which principally concerned the working of the vacuum brake without the use of steam, though intractable for a considerable time, have now been overcome. The whole matter is in active progress, and has made considerable advance since the last report. The Electric Traction Company wish it to be explained that an erroneous belief appears to be entertained that they propose to suggest traction by means of accumulators for ultimate use on the Metropolitan line. This is not the case. The use of accumulators is for a temporary service only, and is rendered necessary by circumstances connected with the traffic, which will disappear when electric traction is adopted on the underground railway."

THE RAILWAY AND CANAL TRAFFIC ACT.

The directors of the Manchester and Sheffield Railway Company are endeavouring, as they state in their report, "in concert with other companies, to agree upon a uniform classification for submission to the Board of Trade as required by the Act, and also upon a revised schedule of tolls and terminal charges. If the whole of the companies agree upon one schedule, much of the difficulty that was anticipated will vanish, and the Board of Trade will be more likely to accept it." The Board of Trade, on their part, have issued the rules with respect to the charges to be made by owners of canals. Each company has to submit to the Board of Trade the revised classification of traffic and schedule of rates, along with a cheque for £50 to cover the cost of all inquiries and other matters arising upon the settlement of the classification and schedule, any expenses incurred beyond that sum to be also defrayed by the company. Those interested in the rates are to be made aware of any changes by advertisement and otherwise, and facilities are given for submitting objections to the Board.

THE AGITATION AGAINST THE DRIED FRUIT DUTY.

We mentioned the other day that an agitation had been set on foot for the repeal of the dried fruit duty. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will not relish the proposal to diminish his sources of revenue, but as the total realized from dried fruits is reckoned at £580,000, and the cost of collection must be considerable, the trade is hopeful of success. The inconvenience and loss of time to the trade in a busy season is considerable. "The chief sufferers," says the *Grocer*, "from the operation of the duties on currants and raisins, figs, and dates are the wholesale grocers and their customers, the retailers, who, together with the consumers, have to give 7s. per cwt. more for these descriptions of fruits than is really necessary; and, but for this hard restriction, the consumption of dried fruit in this country, as was notably the case with sugar immediately after the duties were finally abolished in 1874, would be one-third larger than it is now, if even it did not double its present rate. The last time the duties on dried fruit were touched was in April, 1860, when the differential rates of 15s. 9d. on currants and 10s. on raisins were brought down to one uniform duty of 7s. per cwt., at which it has since remained." The abolition of the duty is also urged on the ground that "green" fruit is admitted duty free. This branch of the trade has grown enormously of late years, raw fruits being supplemented largely by preserved.

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1883. Gold Medals at Principal Exhibitions.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS' Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—18, 20, 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Lists free.

NATHANIEL BERRY'S PIANOS, with brass plated actions, iron-plated backs, Warranted for 20 years. Price 18 guineas. THREE YEARS' SYSTEM, 14s. per month. Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 25 guineas. Organs from 6s. per month. Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 135, City-road, London, E.C.

BORD'S PIANOS 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

KARN AMERICAN ORGANS.—Charming music exponents for the home. FULL warranty. Handsome artistic cases. Prices and terms to suit all requirements.—SCHREIBER PIANO & ORGAN CO., 3, Newman-st., Oxford-st., W.

"BELL" AMERICAN ORGANS as supplied to Royalty and the elite of Europe. Every instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse Proof Pedals, and guaranteed for six years. Catalogues sent free on application, and inspection invited.—W. BELL and CO., 52, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C.

BILLIARDS or BAGATELLES! All those requiring New or Second-hand Tables, Requisites, or Billiard work done, should, before going elsewhere, send for New Price List, Cloth and Cushion Samples, to HENNIG BROS., 11, High-street, W.C.

NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S OPERA and FIELD GLASSES, BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, &c., of every description. Illustrated List free. HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C. BRANCHES: 45, CORNHILL; 122, REGENT-STREET; and CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

ARMY and NAVY HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM Co-operative Prices, Monthly or Quarterly Payments. PROSPECTUS—20, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

LIQUEUR OF THE Gde. CHARTREUSE This delicious Liqueur, which has lately come so much into public favour on account of its wonderful properties of aiding Digestion and preventing Dyspepsia, can now be had of all the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants throughout the Kingdom and at a considerably less price than formerly.—Sole Consignee: W. DOYLE, 35, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

FEED YOUR BIRDS WITH CARTERS' BIRD SEEDS. 20 kinds of Seed blended in proportions recommended by eminent Bird Fanciers. Price 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. Packets. TO BE HAD OF SEEDSMEN, CORN DEALERS, GROCERS, and CHEMISTS.

A SCOTCH DISH, Oatmeal Porridge; An AMERICAN DISH, Maize Mush—Cooked to perfection at the ALPHA VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT, 23, OXFORD-STREET, opposite the Oxford.

TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL AND STEEL PILLS for FEMALES quickly correct all irregularities, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex. Boxes 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. Sent on receipt of 15 or 34 stamps by the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE. FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE. The following Steamships belonging to the ORIENT AND PACIFIC COMPANIES leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct, with her Majesty's Mails, taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
ORMUZ.....	6,116	8,600	Feb. 1.
CUZCO	3,918	4,000	Feb. 15.
ORIENT	5,386	6,000	Mar. 1.
LUSITANIA ..	3,823	4,000	March 15.
OROYA	6,181	7,000	March 29
ORIZABA.....	6,184	7,000	April 12.

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Fares from £17 17s. to £70:—Cheap Return Tickets Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

STEAM, LONDON TO AUSTRALIA, viâ Teneriffe and Cape of Good Hope. THE ABERDEEN LINE, s.s. *ABERDEEN*, 3,616 tons, will leave the Royal Albert Docks on February 23 for MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, taking passengers for all AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND PORTS. The accommodation for first and third class passengers is very superior, and an experienced surgeon will be carried. Fares from 14 guineas. For freight or passage apply to GEO. THOMPSON and Co., 24, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES as under:—
BOMBAY by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every week.
CALCUTTA direct by P. and O. from London every fortnight.
CEYLON direct by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.
CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN by P. and O. from London, Naples, and Brindisi, every fortnight.
AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c., direct by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.
GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, and ISMAILIA. The Company despatch weekly from London one of their large and well-appointed steamers for the above ports, and for Naples every fortnight.
CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.
For particulars apply at the Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

INDIA, CEYLON, JAVA, QUEENSLAND, BURMAH, PERSIA, EAST AFRICA, &c.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED). (BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION.)

MAIL STEAMERS from LONDON

CALCUTTA	Fortnightly
MADRAS	"
COLOMBO.....	"
RANGOON	"
KURRACHEE.....	"
BAGHDAD	"
BATAVIA	Four weekly
BRISBANE	"
ROCKHAMPTON	"
ZANZIBAR	"

Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all the principal Ports of
INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.
Every comfort for a Tropical Voyage.
Apply to GRAY, DAWES, and CO., 12, Austin Friars; or to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO., Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall Mall, and 109, Leadenhall-street, London

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

INSTEAD OF A QUILL. "The best pen we have come across."—*Law Times.* THE FLYING SCOTCHMAN PEN Broad turned-up point. Great ink capacity. 6d. and 1s. per Box. Sample Box 1s. 1d. by Post. MACNIVEN and CAMERON, Waverley Works, Edinburgh.

DR. RICHTER'S "EXPELLER," THE EXPELLER FAMOUS EMBROCATION, Trade Mark, "COMET," is universally acknowledged to be of unequalled efficacy for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SPRAINS, TOOTHACHE, ALL COLDS, SORE THROATS, INFLUENZA, and similar ailments. Has stood the test of 25 years, and never fails to instantly relieve and expel the most obstinate pains. It has cured cases of long standing, for which all other remedies had been used in vain. A trial will be conclusive.
Thousands of Unsolicited Testimonials.
MR. C. HARLEY, The Cottage, 1, Trinity-street, Stratford-on-Avon. November 2, 1888.
For several weeks I was suffering from Muscular Rheumatism. A friend of mine advised me to try your "Expeller." At the time of making the first application to the afflicted parts I could scarcely crawl upstairs. After the second day the improvement was so great that I could move about with ease, and at the end of a week the pain had entirely disappeared. I have no hesitation in recommending the "Expeller" as a panacea for all rheumatic pains. You are at perfect liberty to publish this should you desire to do so.
DR. RICHTER'S "EXPELLER." THE FAMOUS EMBROCATION. Trade Mark, "COMET."
Of all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., post free for 15 or 36 stamps from the London Depot, 1-2, Railway-place, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
Write for Dr. Richter's "Guide to Good Health," a valuable book of advice. It is sent post free on application.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Bilious and
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Nervous Disorders.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Indigestion in all its forms.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Wind and Pain in the Stomach.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Sick Headache.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Giddiness.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Dizziness and Drowsiness.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Costiveness and Scurvy.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Blotches on the Skin.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Is the Finest Medicine in the World
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are Worth a Guinea a Box.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are Adapted for Old and Young.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are Recommended by Medical Men.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are the Right Thing in the Right Place.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Fulness and Swelling after Meals.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Disturbed Sleep and Frightful Dreams.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are the Best Medicine for Female Complaints.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. The First Dose gives Relief in 20 minutes.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Have Saved the Lives of thousands.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Is a Wonderful Medicine for Females of all ages.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are sold by all Patent Medicine Dealers.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Will restore the Rosebud of Health to Every One who Uses Them.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Have the largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Prepared only by the Proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE, And Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each. By all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Full Directions with each Box.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Any one who has an attack of either Gout or Rheumatism should use Holloway's Ointment, the powerful action of which, combined with the operation of the Pills, must infallibly effect a cure. The Pills act directly on the blood, which they purify and improve, and perseverance with the Ointment will speedily relax all stiffness and prevent any permanent contraction.

COUGHS, CONSUMPTION.—GRIMAULT'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME SYRUP is still, after 30 years' successful trial, the best and most rational of all remedies in Consumption and all Chest and Lung Diseases. Under its influence the cough ceases, night sweats disappear, and perfect health is rapidly established.

CURE FOR ASTHMA.—GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA have been tried in the Hospitals, and found to give immediate relief in all cases of Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Oppression, Catarrhal Affections, Difficulty in Expectoration, and Sleeplessness. Paris: Grimault and Co. Sold by all Chemists, or post free of Wilcox and Co., 239, Oxford-street, London, W. Price—Syrup, 2s. 9d.; Cigarettes, 1s. 9d.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough?—OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.
"I write to thank you for the inestimable benefit I have derived from taking your Lung Tonic, which I would not be without on any account. I have recommended it to a great many, who now take it with similar result."—J. REDFEARN, Hill Top, Dalton, Huddersfield.
Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

KEATING'S LOZENGES.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Sold in Tins, 13½d. each.

ATALANTA.

EDITED BY L. T. MEADE AND JOHN C. STAPLES.
PRICE 6d. MONTHLY.
CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMBER:—
FRONTISPIECE. Wintry Weather. From the Picture by L. BOURGES.
THE CRICKET FIDDLER. A Recitation for Young Violinists. CLARA DUTY BATES. Decorated by L. BRIDGMAN.
MISS SHAFTO. Serial Story. Chaps. XVII.—XX. W. E. NORRIS.
LADY AUGUSTA STANLEY. By the Author of "The Schönberg-Cotta Family." With Illustrations by JULES LESSORE, and others.
THE ADVENTURES OF DAVID VANE AND DAVID CRANE. Serial Story. Chaps. V.—IX. J. T. TROWBRIDGE. With Illustrations by CARL HIRSCHBERG.
AT THE ZOO:—BRUIN THE BEAR. C. LLOYD MORGAN. With Illustrations from Photographs.
WHO ATE THE QUEEN'S LUNCH. SUSAN COOLIDGE. With Illustrations by EDMUND H. GARRETT.
A SAGE OF SIXTEEN. Serial Story. Chaps. XII.—XV. L. B. WALFORD.
"ATALANTA" SCHOLARSHIPS AND READING UNION—V. ROBERT BROWNING. EDMUND GOSSE.
London: HATCHARDS, 187, Piccadilly, W.

Now ready, price Sixpence.
LONGMAN'S MAGAZINE, Number LXXVI.—FEBRUARY.
CONTENTS:—
The Bell of St. Paul's. By Walter Besant. Part I. Chaps. IV.-VI.
Some Indian Fish. By C. T. Buckland, F.Z.S.
The Bachelor: a Study in Strained Sentiment. By F. Anstey.
A Clandestine Correspondence. By Frederick Boyle.
Studies of Elementary School Life—(concluded). By H. J. Barker.
The Fairies' Cobbler. By Graham R. Tomson.
A Dangerous Catspaw.—XVI.—XVIII—(concluded. By David Christie Murray and Henry Murray.
At the Sign of the Ship. By Andrew Lang
*** The SECOND EDITION of the JANUARY NUMBER is NOW READY.
London: LONGMANS, GREEN, and Co.

DINNER TO MR. DADABHOI NAOROJI (with Portrait). — REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—The only Republican and Democratic Journal published in the United Kingdom.

JOHN MORLEY AT SHEFFIELD. REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—Political Motto:—"Government of the People, by the People, for the People."

THE MISCHIEF OF MONARCHY. By GRACCHUS.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—Circulates in Every Quarter of the Globe. More than Two Million Readers.

FLYING STRAWS. By NORTHUMBRIAN.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER. Special Telegrams and Cablegrams from our Correspondents in all Parts of the World. All the News of the Week up to an early hour on Sunday morning.

DEPOPULATING IRELAND.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—The Political Leaders deal exhaustively with all matters affecting the interests of the People.

THE PREMIER PILLORIED.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—POLITICS for the PEOPLE, exposing the Iniquities of Monarchical and Aristocratic Government. Parliament from the Reporters' Gallery, by "M.P." Descriptive of Scenes in the House and of Eminent Members of Parliament.

SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—LABOUR and WAGES.—Labour Disputes, Trades Unions, Information for the Masses.

PREPARING FOR WORK.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—The Latest Law Intelligence, the Assizes, and High Courts of Justiciary. Fuller Reports than in any other Weekly Paper.

THE DEMOCRATIC SHOW. REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—The Ablest Articles on Home and Foreign Politics, Monarchy, Imperialism, and Republicanism.

STORIES FOR THE PEOPLE.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—Answers to Correspondents. Legal Advice on every subject given gratis. Enormous circulation. One Penny Weekly.

THE ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

ANCIENT MEXICAN ARCHITECTURE—Allotments—Tests for Damp Walls—Frozen Water-pipes—The Abingdon Portfolio—Improved Scaffold Bracket—Measuring a Circle—A Puzzle in Wood—Weakness of Short Columns—The Plumbers' Company—Designs for GREENHOUSE AND BRACKET GLASSES. Our Inventors' Column and New Patents (illustrated); London and Provincial Labour Notes; also the ever interesting and useful column of Notes and Queries. The ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER and BUILDER. One Penny weekly, can be transmitted through the post. Send Three-halfpence for specimen copy. Quarterly subscriptions, 1s. 8d., post free; Half-yearly, 3s. 3d.; Yearly, 6s. 6d.
JOHN DICKS, 313, Strand, London: All newsagents.

MR. W. T. STEAD
Contributes an IMPORTANT ARTICLE on his impressions and reminiscences of GENERAL GORDON to
THE YOUNG MAN
for February, which also contains stories and articles by Mark Guy Pearse, W. J. Dawson, J. M. Barrie, &c. Twenty Pages. One Penny. Order a copy of your newsagent or direct from the publishers.
S. W. PARTRIDGE & Co., 9, Paternoster-row, E.C.

TURN OVER A NEW LEAF for the New Year, and buy the Guide to Health, Wealth, and Happiness contained in the pages of TRADE, FINANCE, AND RECREATION, the best penny journal of the day, and do not forget to compete for the £5 Bonuses. Every Wednesday. Of all Railway Bookstalls and Newsagents, or 1½d. by post.—35, Mark-lane, E.C.

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD and FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE is the original and only recognized Medium for High-class INTRODUCTIONS. The largest and most successful matrimonial agency in the world. Price 3d.; in envelope, 4½d.—Address, "Editor," 40, Lamb's Conduit street, London, W.C.

PRICE 5s.
LETTERS TO A PATIENT ON
CONSUMPTION
And its Cure by the Hypophosphites.
By JOHN FRANCIS CHURCHILL, M.D.
DAVID STOTT, 370, Oxford-street, London, W.

FARNBOROUGH PINE-THERAPEUTIC ESTABLISHMENT (one of the healthiest pine districts in the Kingdom) has been carefully reconstructed for carrying out the "pine system," the most efficacious remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Bronchial, and Chest Diseases. Pine baths and inhalation rooms, Massage, Turkish and Russian baths. Extensive pleasure grounds. Open and covered tennis courts. Complete hotel accommodation. Stern's Pumiline used.—Prospectus, post free, from Secretary.

WARRINGTON LODGE, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W.—PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c., write to the Secretary and Superintendent Mrs. MCDONALD.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S NEW BOOKS

THROUGH THE HEART OF ASIA, OVER THE PAMIR TO INDIA. By GABRIEL BONVALOT. Translated from the French by C. H. PITMAN. With 250 Illustrations by Albert Pépin. 2 vols. royal 8vo, 32s.

POWDER, SPUR, AND SPEAR. A Sporting Medley. By J. MORAY BROWN, Author of "Shikar Sketches," with Illustrations by G. D. Giles and Edgar Giberne, from Sketches by the Author. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

WITH THE CAMEL CORPS UP THE NILE. By COUNT GLEICHEN, Grenadier Guards. With numerous sketches by the Author. Third Edition, large crown 8vo, 9s. *[Now ready.*

MODERN SCIENCE AND MODERN THOUGHT. By S. LAING. Fifth thousand, demy 8vo, 5s. 6d. *[Now ready.*

SECOND EDITION IN THE PRESS.

THE STORY OF HELEN DAVENANT. By VIOLET FANE, Author of "Sophy," "Denzil Place," &c. 3 vols.

"A plot which for brightness and verve leaves nothing to be desired."—*St. James's Gazette*.
"Helen Davenant's story is full of amusement, and not without material for reflection."—*World*.
"Interesting in a high degree and told with a simplicity and power that at once attract attention and hold it to the end."—*Scotsman*.
"A novel of exceptionally high quality."—*Graphic*.

CHAPMAN and HALL, Limited, London.

BOVRIL

The most Perfect Form OF CONCENTRATED NOURISHMENT AT PRESENT KNOWN.

IT IS FOUND NECESSARY TO CAUTION THE PUBLIC AGAINST IMITATIONS.

The QUEEN and the TYPEWRITER.

During the recent Royal Visit to the Glasgow Exhibition, her Majesty evinced considerable interest in the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER, as exhibited by the Proprietors and Manufacturers, *Messrs. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS, and BENEDICT, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.* Her Majesty and most of the Royal suite honoured the operator by having special slips written on the machine for their benefit, which they carried away as souvenirs.

At the recent speed contest for the championship of the world the Gold Medal was awarded to Miss Orr, who wrote on the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER 287 words (exclusive of errors) in ten minutes, an average of about 29 words per minute. For full particulars of the Remington Standard Typewriter, THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD, Address,

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS, & BENEDICT, 100, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

Will be published next week.

INDIAN LIFE: Social and Religious. By J. C. OMAN, Gov. College, Lahore. Cr. 8vo, cloth, 6s.

Volume XVIII. of "The Story of the Nations."—Just ready.

PHŒNICIA. By Rev. Canon RAWLINSON. Maps and Illustrations. Large crown 8vo, cloth, 5s.; gilt edges, 5s. 6d.

OTHER VOLUMES IN THE SERIES:

ROME. By ARTHUR GILMAN.
THE JEWS. By Prof. J. K. HOSMER.
CARTHAGE. By Prof. A. J. CHURCH.
GERMANY. By Rev. S. BARING-GOULD.
ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE. By Prof. J. MAHAFFY.
THE MOORS IN SPAIN. By STANLEY LANE-POOLE.
ANCIENT EGYPT. By Canon RAWLINSON.
HUNGARY. By A. VAMBERY.
THE SARACENS. By ARTHUR GILMAN.
Other volumes in preparation.

IRELAND. By Hon. EMILY LAWLESS.
CHALDEA. By ZENAIDE A. RAGOZIN.
THE GOTHS. By HENRY BRADLEY.
ASSYRIA. By ZENAIDE A. RAGOZIN.
TURKEY. By STANLEY LANE-POOLE.
HOLLAND. By Prof. THOROLD ROGERS.
MEDIÆVAL FRANCE. By GUSTAVE MASSON.
PERSIA. By S. G. W. BENJAMIN.
Prospectus, &c., post free.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for FEBRUARY will contain an Illustrated Article on Gérôme, the Artist, by Fanny T. Herring; The Portraits of Mary, Queen of Scots, by Laurence Hutton, with Illustrations; Fairies and Druids of Ireland by Chas. de Kay; The Revival of Hand-spinning and Weaving in Westmoreland, by Albert Fleming, &c. Price 1s. 4d.

ST. NICHOLAS MAGAZINE for FEBRUARY contains an interesting sketch of the Life and Work of Henry M. Stanley, with Portrait and Map. Price 1s.
London: T. FISHER UNWIN, 26, Paternoster-square, E.C.

SPIRIT WORKERS IN THE HOME CIRCLE.
An Autobiographic Narrative of Psychic Phenomena in the Family Circle, over a period of Twenty Years.
By MORELL THEOBALD, F.C.A.
Handsome Demy 8vo. Illustrated by fac-similes of direct spirit-writing.
Price 10s. 6d.
T. FISHER UNWIN, 26, Paternoster-square.

FARCICAL STORY.
A FALSE POSITION. Subjoined to "A Brave Young Woman."
Part I., 1s.
By J. W. SOUTHERN,
Author of "Her Price," &c.
"Highly diverting."—*Hertfordshire Advertiser*.
"The humour will certainly be appreciated."—*Grantham Journal*.
"Southern sauce."—*Punch*.
To Part II. of "A Brave Young Woman" (ready March 1) will be subjoined an entirely new and original FANTASTIC FLAY-STORY, by the same Author, entitled "SYLVIAS FROLICS; or, No Fool like an Old Fool."
SALISBURY, 116, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.

THE STOCK and SHARE AUCTION and BANKING COMPANY (Limited) 98, Lombard-street, E.C., deals in every description of financial security at net prices, but makes a speciality in everything South African. It has agents in most of the Transvaal commercial centres. *The Kaffir Journal* is the only paper in the entire world that has persistently, week after week for years past, published the present state of the South African Mining Market. It is the property of the above Company. Price one penny, or 6s. 6d. per annum, post free.

A. F. Jones, the secretary of the Company, is now in the Transvaal, and can get reports upon properties of every description throughout South Africa by telegram or otherwise.

KENNETH FFARINGTON BELLAIRS,
Managing Director.

Established 1808
THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY,
20, BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£50 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
(Founded 1838 for Life Assurance and Annuities.)
Funds—£3,410,703. Annual Revenue—£465,476.
NON-FORFEITABLE, WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
London: 5, Lombard-street, and 123, Pall-mall
Edinburgh: 82, Princes-street.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.
ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS insured against by the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON. Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman.
Annual Income, £243,000.
Compensation already paid, £2,600,000.
Moderate Premiums—Favourable Conditions—New Concessions. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
West-end Office—8, Grand Hotel Buildings, W.C.
Head Office—64, Cornhill, London, E.C.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1803. 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.; 22, Pall-mall, S.W. Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000; paid up, £300,000; total invested funds, over £1,600,000. E. COZENS SMITH, Gen. Manager.

LAW UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, 126, CHANCERY-LANE.
Fire, Life, Mortgages, Reversions.

TO AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS, &c. An Editor of experience says:—"If the writers who deluge my table with MSS. would only spend TWOPENCE PER 100 WORDS in having their articles copied by a type writer, what a blessing it would be for me and the comps., and how much greater chance their copy would have of being read." TYPEWRITING DONE at that rate by "TYPEWRITER," 24, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, W. Translations from French and German also undertaken.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank, at its Head Office, Bishopsgate-street, at St. James's, Marylebone, Islington, Lincoln's-inn, South Kensington, Mayfair, and St. Martin's-le-Grand Branches, is this day REDUCED to TWO PER CENT. for moneys placed on deposit at seven days' notice.
T. G. ROBINSON, } Joint General
F. CHURCHWARD, } Managers.
W. FIDGEON, }
112, Bishopsgate-street, London, Jan. 24, 1889.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INTEREST allowed to Depositors in this Bank is this day REDUCED to the following rates, viz.:—On sums of £500 and upwards, at seven days' notice, TWO PER CENT.; on sums of £500 and upwards at call, ONE AND A HALF PER CENT.; and on sums under £500, ONE AND A HALF PER CENT., until further notice.
The Bank reserves to itself at all times the right to decline deposits.
Jan. 24, 1889. W. ASTLE, Manager.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed at the Head Office and Branches of this Bank on Deposits subject to seven days' notice or Withdrawal is this day REDUCED to TWO PER CENT. per annum.
W. F. NARRAWAY, General Manager.
5, Princes-street, Mansion House, Jan. 24, 1889.

UNION BANK OF LONDON (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST on all DEPOSITS with this Bank repayable on seven days' notice (except those held at lower rates by special arrangement) will be TWO PER CENT. from this date until further notice, which will be given by advertisement only.
Jan. 24, 1889. G. A. TUCKER, Town Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed to depositors at seven days' notice of withdrawal will be TWO PER CENT. until further notice.
ALFRED BROWN, Manager.
No. 6, Lothbury, Jan. 24, 1889.

THE CITY BANK (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the present RATE of INTEREST on Deposits with this Bank, subject to seven days notice, is TWO PER CENT. per annum.
ALFRED GEORGE KENNEDY, Manager.
Threadneedle-street, Jan. 24, 1889.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the Head Office and Branches the RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits subject to seven days' notice before withdrawal is this day REDUCED to TWO PER CENT. per annum.
W. MORKHAM, General Manager.
No. 21, Lombard-street, Jan. 24, 1889.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF LONDON (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits at seven days' call is this day REDUCED to TWO PER CENT. per annum.
H. J. LATTER, General Manager.
No. 32, Cornhill, Jan. 24, 1889.

LLOYDS BARNETTS and BOSANQUETS BANK (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank upon deposits at its London Offices is TWO PER CENT. for money at seven days' notice.
HOWARD LLOYD, General Manager.
City Office, 72, Lombard-street, Jan. 24, 1889.

THE ROYAL BANK of SCOTLAND LONDON OFFICE,
133, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, E.C.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits at this Office will be TWO PER CENT. per annum from this date until further notice.
Jan. 24, 1889. J. T. HORLEY, Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (LIMITED).
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
London Office: NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits with the National Bank of Scotland (Limited) at this Office will be TWO PER CENT. from this date until further notice.
JAMES ROBERTSON, Manager in London.
Jan. 24, 1889.

THE UNION BANK of SCOTLAND (LIMITED). NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits with the Union Bank of Scotland (Limited) at this Office will be TWO PER CENT. per annum from this date until further notice.
J. A. FEADGLEY, Manager.
London Office, 62, Cornhill, E.C., Jan. 24, 1889.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO-BRIDGE, STRAND, Established 1835. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalised.
F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

HARROW (close to L. and N.W. Railway Station).—To be SOLD, ready for immediate occupation, unusually attractive SEMI-DETACHED FAMILY RESIDENCE; 9 excellent rooms, fitted bathroom (hot and cold), large verandah, scullery, and gardens; beautifully decorated. A well-built, dry, commodious house, without basement rooms. Gas, pure water, and main drainage. Lease, 89 years; ground rent, £9. Price only £850.—Apply to Caretaker, 2, Marlborough-villas, Harrow.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE,
27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.
Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid.
Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,692.
CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

The LISTS will OPEN on SATURDAY, January 26th, and CLOSE on or before TUESDAY, January 29th, at 4 P.M., for London, and on WEDNESDAY MORNING for the country.

Dr. E. SYMES THOMPSON, of 35, Cavendish-square, W., Professor of Medicine, in a Lecture given at Gresham College, Basinghall-street, on Friday, 18th January instant, alluded to the prospect of a railway running direct from a port on the Oliphant River to Kimberley, and to the existence of Nitrate deposits along the line of route. Calvinia lies on the course of the proposed railway, and is the only district in which the existence of such a deposit has been traced. In the course of this lecture Dr. Thompson stated that the rainfall in Calvinia was on an average two inches only a year.

The latitude of Calvinia, the province in which this property is situate, is 32 deg., or identical with that of Chili—hence the atmospherical conditions are similar.

THE ZOUT KOM NITRATES (LIMITED).
Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1883.
CAPITAL £125,000, in 25,000 shares of £5 each, of which the vendor agrees to take the largest amount allowed by the rules of the London Stock Exchange, and the balance in shares is now offered for subscription at par.
Payable £0 10s. per share on application.
£1 10s. on allotment.
£1 0s. in one month.
£2 0s. in two months after allotment.

TRUSTEES.
Sir Henry Cartwright, Kt., J.P., Director the Nitrate and General Investment Trust (Limited).
George A. Harrison-Watson, Esq., 70, Elm Park-gardens, S.W.

DIRECTORS.
J. L. HALE, Esq., Director Omnium Investment Company (Limited), Chairman.
C. A. V. Conybeare, Esq. M.P. (Director Oceana Transvaal Land Company, Limited).
V. V. Branford, Esq., M.A., 22, Clarence-street, Edinburgh.
N. G. Pennington, Esq. (Messrs. Pennington and Bridgen), Queen's-chambers, Manchester.

BANKERS.
The Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company (Limited), 75, Cornhill, London, E.C.; also Manchester, Liverpool, and Branches.
BROKERS.—Messrs. J. G. Hyde and Sons, 2, Tokenhouse-buildings, and Stock Exchange, E.C.

SOLICITORS.
A. E. Goodchild, Esq., Gresham House, London, E.C.
Messrs. Chinery, Aldridge, and Co., 2, Brabant-court, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Macoun and Hill, 69 and 70, Mark-lane, London, E.C., and 4, Donegall-square East, Belfast.
SECRETARY (*pro tem.*) AND OFFICES.—S. Jones, 69 and 70, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The property to be acquired by this Company is in one block, containing about 7,000 acres in the Calvinia District of Cape Colony, whence there are good roads to Cape Town and to various parts of the Coast; and, as will be seen from the Government maps, 2,000 acres of the property are described as Zout Kom, or Saltpan.

Professor Branford has inspected and reported on this property. He was formerly Professor of Medicine, &c., at Edinburgh, and was employed as a professional expert by the English Government to report upon the North Western Province of the Cape Colony.

In reference to this property the Professor reports as follows:—

"There is a plentiful supply of water.

"The ground is rich with nitric and sulphuric acids, in combination with bases of metallic sodium and potassium, forming the valuable salts known as nitrates and sulphates of soda and potash.

"The samples taken from the property have been submitted to Professor Aitken, of Edinburgh, who testified to their showing over 50 per cent. of manurial products.

"The raw material, which lies on the surface, varies from 1 to 4 feet in thickness on about 2,000 acres, and exists in less quantities on the remainder of the land, and is easily worked. The quantity cannot be estimated with certainty, but there is every indication of a large deposit, and, considering the enormous area, the yield should be equal to, if not greater, than that of the Chili Companies.

"The cost of production, including the transport, dressing, &c., is estimated not to exceed three farthings per pound, f.o.b. at Cape Town.

"The present prices of Nitrate and Sulphate are £11 and £8 8s. per ton respectively; assuming, however, that on the average the latter will be the price realized, the output of 20,000 tons per annum would yield a net profit of £25,000 per annum, which output could be increased *pro ratâ* as additional working capital was provided.

"The title to the property is direct from the Government, and the holding is in the nature of freehold."

The title deeds are in London, and the property will be transferred free from all incumbrance.

The price to be paid by the Company for the property, as fixed by the vendor, is £100,000, of which the vendor stipulates that he shall be paid the largest amount in shares permissible by the rules of the London Stock Exchange.

It will be seen that the property acquired by this Company is of the most valuable nature, and the price compares most favourably with that paid for properties of a like description.

The Colonial Blue-books give the value of irrigated lands in the Cape Colony to be as high as £30 to £50 per acre.

It is well known that deposits of Nitrate and Sulphate have existed in many countries, but, owing to the influence of rains, have not paid for the working. The climate of South-Western Africa (in which Calvinia is situate) is exceedingly dry, there being on an average only two falls of rain a year. The necessary water for all purposes is obtained from the existing lakes and from wells which are supplied naturally from higher ground. The property to be acquired by this Company is situated on the borders of the arid plains of Great Bushman Land, 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The latitude of Calvinia is 32, or practically the same as Chili, hence the atmospherical conditions are similar.

The sum of £25,000 is considered a sufficient provision for working capital to ensure an output of at least 20,000 tons per annum, and powers are taken to increase the working capital as may be found necessary, by the issue of debentures or otherwise, for which purpose trustees have been nominated.

The following are the present prices of Nitrate Shares on the London market:

(a) The Liverpool Nitrate Company paid 40 per cent. last year, 50 per cent this year, and is expected to pay 60 per cent. next year. Its £5 shares are quoted at £29.

(b) The London Nitrate Company has also paid very large dividends, and its shares are quoted at £28.

(c) The Primitiva Nitrate Company is earning nearly as much as the Liverpool; and it is an "open secret" that next year's dividend is estimated at no less than 100 per cent., while its £5 shares already command £35.

(d) The shares of the San Jorge Nitrate Company already command £9 a share premium.

(e) The shares of the San Pablo Nitrate Company are quoted at £15

This Company has just declared a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum.

(f) The shares of the Santa Luisa Nitrate Company are quoted at £6 premium.

According to recent reports, the consumption of chemical manures is on the increase, in this country, on the Continent, and abroad.

The only contract entered into by the Company is one dated January 26, 1888, and made between C. H. Dunmett of the first part, and the Zout Kom Nitrates Limited of the other part.

The vendor will provide all the preliminary expenses of the formation and bringing out of the Company, and the issue of its capital, and he has reserved to himself the right to enter into, and has entered into, arrangements with other parties for this purpose, which do not, however, affect the Company, and to which it is not party. In connection with these arrangements there is also a letter from W. C. Branford to C. H. Dunmett. As these arrangements may, technically, be considered to be contracts within the meaning of Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, applicants for shares shall be deemed to have notice thereof, and to have waived any fuller compliance with such section with reference thereto.

The memorandum and articles of association, the contract for purchase, and all the reports referred to in this Prospectus, may be seen at the offices of the Solicitors to the Company.

Should no allotment be made the deposit money will be returned without deduction, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained from the Bankers and the Brokers, and at the offices of the Company.

London, January, 1889.

AT ALL RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS AND NEWSAGENTS.

THE PALL MALL BUDGET

OF THIS WEEK contains

THE QUEEN'S NAVY. With Sketches by the new Royal Academy Associate, Mr. W. L. Wyllie.
M. DE BLOWITZ on FRANCE and FRENCHMEN.
THE FINGER OF FATE. M. Alexandre Dumas among the Palmists.
A BILL POSTING KING.
HOW MEN ARE PUT TO DEATH. Death by Electricity the most Humane of many Curious Inventions.
A STORY OF DIVORCE MADE EASY.
AUSTRALIAN HORSES. An Interview with Sir Saul Samuel.
PATTI AT EIGHT YEARS OLD. With Portrait.
MAX O'RELL on AMERICA.
THE LATE LORD BEACONSFIELD. New Stories of his Early Years.
A CENTRAL SUBWAY RAILWAY for LONDON.

Price FOURPENCE; Post-free, FOURPENCE HALFPENNY.

OFFICES, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

The LIST of APPLICATIONS OPENED on THURSDAY, the 24th, and will CLOSE THIS DAY (Friday), the 25th, at noon, for Town and Country.

THE SUANLAMBAH (BORNEO) TOBACCO COMPANY (LIMITED).
Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1887.
CAPITAL £100,000, divided into 14,000 ordinary Shares of £5 each, 5,930 Deferred Shares of £0 each, and 10 Founder's Shares of £5 each.
The Deferred Shares and the Founder's Shares are to be allotted to the Vendor in part payment for the property.
The Deferred Shares will not rank for dividend in any year until 10 per cent. has been paid upon the Nominal amount of the Ordinary Shares, when they will be entitled to the surplus profits until they have also received 10 per cent. and any surplus then remaining will be paid *pari passu* to the Ordinary and Deferred Shares. When cumulative dividends of 100 per cent. have been paid upon the Ordinary Shares, then all distinction between Ordinary and Deferred Shares shall cease.
The Founder's Shares will receive no benefit until cumulative dividends of 100 per cent. have been paid, but thereafter they collectively shall be entitled to one-fourth of the net profit, after providing for a Reserve Fund, which provision shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the net profits in any one year.
8,000 of the Ordinary Shares have been already applied for by shareholders in the Vendor Company, the Directors, and others. Applications are invited for the balance of 6,000 Ordinary Shares.
Payable £1 on Application, and £1 10s. on Allotment, the Balance if required in Calls not exceeding £1 per share, with three months' notice of same.
It is not proposed to call up the balance till 1890.

DIRECTORS.
L. R. C. Boyle, Esq., 80, Lombard-street, E.C., Director of the New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited).
C. Czarnikow, Esq., 20, Mincing-lane, E.C., Director of the London Produce Clearing House Company (Limited).
J. J. Dunn, Esq., 54, Coleman-street, E.C., Chairman and Managing Director of the British Borneo Trading and Planting Company (Limited).
W. C. Houstoun, Esq., 1, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, W.
W. D. Mackenzie, Esq., Fawley Court, Henley-on-Thames.
A. J. Scrutton, Esq., 75, Old Broad-street, E.C., Director of the British Borneo Trading and Planting Company (Limited).

BANKERS.
Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, E.C.
The New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited), 40, Threadneedle-street, E.C., and Singapore.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Hollams, Sons, Coward, and Hawksley, 30, Mincing-lane, E.C.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Scrutton and Son, 75, Old Broad-street, E.C.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Hart Brothers, Tibbetts and Co., 14, Moorgate-street, E.C.

AGENTS.
Borneo and London:—The British Borneo Trading and Planting Co. (Limited), and their agents in China, Singapore, &c.
SECRETARY AND OFFICES (*pro tem.*).
P. S. Rogers, Esq., 17, Fenchurch-street, E. C.

THE SUANLAMBAH (BORNEO) TOBACCO COMPANY (LIMITED).
ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
This Company has been formed to acquire and develop a valuable estate of 11,362 acres situated in Sandakan Bay, British North Borneo, for the purpose of cultivating Tobacco or other products. The tenure is for 999 years, free of quit rent, and is, therefore, practically freehold.
The great value of this estate consists in its having been already proved to be good tobacco land by actual planting on a scale sufficient to test it commercially. It has further been surveyed, so that no expense will be incurred by the Company in this respect. The tobacco grown on this estate was sold in London, and was of excellent quality, as shown by the following letter from one of the leading firms of tobacco brokers in London:—
37, Fenchurch-street, London,
December 20, 1888.
To the Directors of the Suanlambah (Borneo) Tobacco Company (Limited).
GENTLEMEN,—
In reply to your inquiry respecting the 233 bales Borneo Tobacco, ex *Alice* at Singapore, sold in this market on October 14, 1886, we have to inform you that the general character of this parcel was very desirable for Segar purposes, and in most respects closely resembled SUMATRA tobacco; there was considerable competition amongst both British and foreign manufacturers, resulting in a full price being realized. Similar tobacco, if properly cured, would find a large and ready sale here at prices ranging from 2s. per lb. and upwards.
We are, gentlemen, yours truly
GRANT CHAMBERS and Co.

THE SUANLAMBAH (BORNEO) TOBACCO COMPANY (LIMITED).
That the enterprise offers a sufficient inducement for the investment of British capital is proved by the following letter from the chairman of the British Borneo Trading and Planting Company (Limited), who are the vendors to the present Company:—
TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE SUANLAMBAH (BORNEO) TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED.
Dear Sirs,—
Having recently returned from British North Borneo, where I visited your estate, I beg to make the following report, and to give you my views as to the cultivation of Tobacco in Borneo.
I have given a considerable amount of attention to the question of tobacco cultivation, so far as regards wrap Tobacco, at present almost exclusively in the hands of the Dutch. The profits derived by them in Sumatra will give some idea of the magnitude of their operations, as may be seen from the following statement, compiled from the Deli Directory:—

	Bales sold.
1865	133 Bales.
1866	174
1867	224
1868	870
1875	15,365
1880	68,866
1886	124,721
1887	149,009 bales, worth £2,600,000

Owing to the recent acquisition of North Borneo, the British have an equal, if not a better, opportunity for a like industry, as it has been definitely proved that this class of Tobacco can be grown most successfully between the 3rd and 7th degrees of latitude, in countries having a rich virgin soil, with a plentiful and regular rainfall. A glance at the Map of England's latest Protectorate will show that North Borneo answers these geographical and climatic requirements.
There are, however, many other factors, unnecessary to enumerate here, which make our own Colony or Protectorate of North Borneo more suitable for the investment of English capital in this particular industry than a Colony alien to us in laws and language.
With regard to your own Estate I would call your attention to the following facts:—
The Estate is situated on the River Suanlambah, at the south-east end of Sandakan Bay, and can be reached by water in about four hours from Sandakan Town. The river is navigable for steam launches right up to the Estate, on which a landing-stage is erected.
The land was originally selected about 1882, and upwards of 400 acres of jungle were felled.
A considerable sum of money has been expended in roads and drains from the landing-stage, a splendid residential bungalow, assistants' houses, drying sheds, tobacco press, &c.
The necessary arrangements are already made for this year's planting of 200 fields, which should yield a good profit.
It is estimated that there are about 40 acres of Liberian coffee and cocoa planted up, some of the former in bearing; also fruit trees, of which your Company will have the benefit. The usual delays and disadvantages in opening up new estates will therefore be avoided.
From the experience of our planting Manager, it is estimated that the annual total cost of Tobacco cultivation on estates 100 fields and upwards (a field = 1 1-3 acres), under careful management, should not exceed about £40 per acre. The larger the estate, the less the average cost. The average yield of Tobacco is, say, about 6 piculs per field per ann., or 800 lbs., which, at say 2s. per lb., gives £80 per field, or a profit of 100 per cent. As will be seen from reports I enclose, Tobacco merchants have expressed an opinion that Suanlambah Tobacco should realize 3s. to 4s. per lb. It is also stated that Count Geloos D'Elsloo obtained in North Borneo 10¾ piculs per field last year. The above estimates, therefore, may be taken as moderate.
Sandakan Bay is the best and cheapest place in North Borneo to work from, as the navigation for boats and launches, and the anchorage for large steamers is safe at all times of the year. It is also the capital and headquarters of North Borneo, and stores and supplies are more easily obtainable there. All the best land round the Bay has already been taken up.
Sandakan is four days' steam from Hong Kong, where any amount of Chinese labour is available. Holt's steamers (the blue funnel), subsidized by the Government, are running between Hong Kong, Sandakan, and Singapore. There are also three other large steamers running on the same route.
As regards soil, climate, and position, I look upon your estate for the cultivation of Tobacco and other tropical products as second to none in the whole of North Borneo.
Yours faithfully,
15th January, 1889. J. J. DUNN,
Chairman and Managing Director of the British Borneo Trading and Planting Company (Limited).

THE SUANLAMBAH (BORNEO) TOBACCO COMPANY (LIMITED).
Allotments will be made *pro ratâ* as far as possible. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full. Should a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for, the balance of the application money will go to the credit of the allotment money. Application will be made in due course for a quotation.
The Contract, Articles, and Memorandum of Association can be seen at the office of the Solicitors. Plans of the Estate can be seen at the office of the Company. Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the office of the Company, Bankers', Brokers', the Vendors, 12, Finsbury-pavement, and the British North Borneo Company, 15, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

The LIST will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 28th, and CLOSED on or before THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1889.

COSTA RICA RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED). (Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1883.)

CAPITAL:

6 per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures (Registered)	£655,000
6 per Cent. Second Debentures (Registered)	600,000
Shares (180,000 of £10 each)	1,800,000
	£3,055,000

Issue of £600,000 Second Debentures of £100 each, Carrying interest at 6 per cent. per annum, if and so far as the net revenue for any year shall suffice to pay the interest for that year, after making provision for the £655,000 First Mortgage Debentures of the Company.
The Contractor undertakes to Pay the Interest on the above £600,000 Second Debentures until the whole of the Railway has been taken over by the Company.
Principal repayable at par 1st September, 1916. Interest payable half-yearly 1st March and 1st September. Principal and Interest payable in sterling at the Company's Office in London.
Price of Issue, £97 per £100 Debenture.
Payable as follows:—£5 on Application, £20 on Allotment, £25 on March 15, 1889, £25 on June 1, 1889, £22 on August 31, 1889. Total, £97 per Debenture.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, as provided above, will accrue from the above dates, payable on September 1, 1889. Scrip will be issued, to be exchanged for definitive registered Debentures after completion of all payments. Subscribers have the option of payment in full on allotment, or the balance on any of the dates above fixed for the instalments, and a rebate will be allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
The Directors of the Costa Rica Railway Company (Limited), at the request and on behalf of the contractor and in accordance with the construction contract, are prepared to receive subscriptions for the above £600,000 Second Debentures.
For particulars as to the property of the Company reference is made to the Prospectuses of the first and second issues of the First Mortgage Debentures, dated respectively 19th June, 1886, and 4th March, 1887.
The net receipts of the whole line, when completed, are estimated by the contractor as not only sufficient to cover interest on the First Mortgage Debentures and on the Second Debentures, but to leave a considerable surplus to pay a dividend on the shares. This estimate, being based, as the contractor points out, solely upon the present imports and exports of the country, will, he expects, be largely exceeded by the actual returns, as it does not allow for any increase consequent on the extended cultivation of land and the expansion of the trade of the country which would naturally follow on the opening of the completed railway. In addition to the receipts of the railway, it is anticipated that the Company will ultimately derive a considerable revenue from its interest in the 800,000 acres of land included in the concession.
A map accompanies the Prospectus.
The registered holders of the second debentures will be entitled to vote at the meetings of the Company, as provided by its Articles of Association.
The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, the contract with Mr. M. C. Keith, the contractor for the railway, the report of the engineer, the form of the first and second debentures, and other documents can be inspected by intending subscribers at the offices of the Company's Solicitors.
Applications for the second debentures should be made upon the form annexed to the Prospectus, and be lodged with the bankers, with the deposit of £5 per cent. of the amount applied for.
If the whole amount applied for by any applicant be not allotted to him, the balance of the amount paid on deposit will be appropriated towards the sum due on allotment.
In the case of applicants to whom no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full; failure by allottees in payment at the due date of any instalment of the issue price will render the allotment liable to cancellation and the deposit to forfeiture.
Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained of the Bankers, Solicitors, or Secretary of the Company.
London, 25th January, 1889.

The following are the Directors and Officers of the Company:—

DIRECTORS.
Sir Gabriel Goldney, Bart., Chairman.
Sir George Russell, Bart., M.P.
Arthur B. Forwood, Esq., M.P.
John A. Le Lacheur, Esq.
Charles N. P. Phipps, Esq.
BANKERS.—The Capital and Counties Bank (Limited), 39, Threadneedle-street, London, and Branches.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C.
ENGINEER.—James Livesey, Esq.
SECRETARY.—F. O. Smithers, Esq.
OFFICES.—Dashwood House, 9, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES..... 1/-
3 INSERTIONS..... 2/6
Beyond 3 Lines 4d. per Line per Insertion.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

GOOD BEDROOMS to LET, upon very reasonable terms, with club advantages.—Apply to the Secretary or Steward, on the premises, South Kensington Liberal Club, 128, Cromwell-road, S.W.

HOUSES, &c., to be LET or SOLD.

KENSINGTON.—A small FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for three months in an old-fashioned Kensington square, with a good outlook. Immediate occupation. Double sitting-room, four bedrooms, and the usual offices. Terms, three guineas per week.—Apply to Occupier, 34, Edwards-square, Kensington, W.

EDUCATIONAL.

ELOCUTION effectively TAUGHT by EDWIN DREW, editor, Monthly ELOCUTIONIST; Author of Six Elocutionary Works, 1s. 2d. each. College, 124, Gower-street.

TUITION by CORRESPONDENCE. Oxford Honour Graduate teaches English, mathematics, classics, and shorthand, &c. Terms moderate.—"B. A.," 8A, Hyde Park Mansions, W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLECTIONS OF STAMPS WANTED.—BENNETT and CO., 49, Booksellers'-row, Strand, W.C., give the best prices for collections, old preferred. Stamps bought in large or small quantities; single rarities purchased. Best prices given.

STAMPS! STAMPS!!—PALMER'S BAZAAR. See Brick-Brac, 1d. Buy, sell, and exchange with Palmer, who agitated Parliament to pass an Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house. The best price given for collections. Opinions given on stamps gratis. 500 stamps, all different, 6s. Stamps sent on approval.—J. W. PALMER, 231, Strand, London.

TYPE-WRITING.—Authors', MS., &c., carefully copied; 1s. 1d. per 1,000 words.—"Leslie," Victoria Library, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

£20—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING. Write to-day for Illustrated Guide, post-free. How to open respectably from £20 to £1,000. "TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING CO.," 11, Beech-st., E.C.—Manager, HENRY MYERS.

WASHING WANTED by well-established good Laundress. Has every convenience. Thoroughly understands getting up fine linen. Constant supply of water. Large open drying grounds. Good references. Terms moderate. Van in town daily.—Mrs. J. H., Cambridge La